The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3989. 號九十八百九千三第 日二廿月七唐 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 18TH AUGUST, 1870. 四拜禮 號八十月八英 港香 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Aug. 17, CHUKIANG, Brit. str., 636, Warden, Shanghai 13th August, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Aug. 17, HIGHLANDER, Amer. ship, 1,352, Foster, Liverpool April 7th, and Singapore 2nd August, 1,780 tons Coal.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Aug. 17, BEREND, North Ger. bk., 350, Tomme, Yokohama 6th August, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Aug. 17, MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, Brit. ship, 766, Gould, Kobe 28th July, Ballast.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Aug. 17, BELTED WILL, Brit. bk., 349, Hoffmann, Yokohama 26th July, Ballast.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Aug. 17, CLIPPER, North Ger. 3-m. sch., 223, Hoffhauser, Chefoo 7th August, 3,000 piculs Beans.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Aug. 17, KJOBENHAVN, Ned. bk., 358, Holm, Newchwang 3rd August, 7,800 piculs Beans.—JOHN BURD & Co.

Departures.

Aug. 17, RONA, str., for Canton.
Aug. 17, LEITH, str., for Singapore and London.
Aug. 17, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.
Aug. 17, VENUS, str., for Shanghai.
Aug. 17, PHASE, str., for Shanghai.
Aug. 17, ARABIE, for Yokohama.
Aug. 17, COLOMBO, for Newchwang.
Aug. 17, DIANE, for Saigon.
Aug. 17, CORA, for Zebu.
Aug. 17, SIN NANZING, str., for Shanghai.
Aug. 18, VOLGA, str., for Yokohama.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
AUGUST 17TH.
M. W. Sass, for Newchwang.

Passengers.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Deccan*, to-day, at noon:—

For Singapore.—Mr. A. Dahl.
For Bombay.—Mr. C. N. Clubwalla.
For Calcutta.—Mr. J. B. Simson.
For Melbourne.—Messrs. J. Fuge and Bartlett.
For Marseilles.—Messrs. C. Kerr, R. Westall, and T. H. Chapmann.
For Southampton.—Mrs. Christiansen, Mr. W. S. Foster, Mr. Chas. Ripke, and Capt. Beart.

Reports.

None.

Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Household Furniture, &c.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say 7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3 per Share on which $50 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
tf 1508 Hongkong, 15th August, 1870.

WANTED.

A FOUR or Six-roomed HOUSE with outhouses, and if possible Stable attached. Address, stating terms, H., care of this paper.
tf 1509 Hongkong, 16th August, 1870.

With possession from 15th August next.

THE desirable PREMISES at present in the occupation of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., as their Auction Room. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1283 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

IMPORTANT FOR YACHTSMEN AND OTHERS.

SWIMMING and LIFE PRESERVING WAISTCOATS.

A new INVENTION, registered in the United States.

On view and for Sale at
KOSS & Co.
tf 1334 Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

F. D. WALKER & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS.
No. 24B, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
1y 641] [Ap. 4

THE COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS,
COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
tf 1267] *Refreshments of all kinds.* [July 4

S. W. SHARP,
Late of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Service, at Whampoa,

BEGS most respectfully to inform Ship Masters and others visiting the port in question, that he has opened his house in Bamboo Town as a General Store, and trusts by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N.B.—Goods bought and sold on Commission.
3m 1426 Whampoa, 1st August, 1870.

LEONARD BARNES,
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER,
(By appointment).

Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.
Head Stones cut and erected.
Spring Gardens,
Opposite Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co.
tf 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

WANTED, an English or German NURSE-MAID. Apply to the Messageries Imperiales Offices.
tf 1228 Hongkong, 29th June, 1870.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession),

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulum*. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASSFOUNDERS.
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE.
tf 600 Hongkong, 29th March, 1870.

C/O D.
W. H. FOSTER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SAN FRANCISCO,
6m 6461 CALIFORNIA. [Ap. 4

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Works of the above Company are now completed, and the Distillation of Spirits from Molasses is daily going on. The Spirit has been pronounced by able judges to be of a superior quality, and only requires age to bring it up fine Old Jamaica Rum. Intending Purchasers can see Samples, and get any information required, at the Office of the Undersigned, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

ZEPH. BARTON,
General Manager.
Office, *East Point*,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1870. [tf 1037

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. R. ROWETT.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. | Thomas Pyke, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation;
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20% of the nett Profits reserved for contributors may be arranged.

Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1296 Hongkong, 8th July, 1870.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 16% per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after Wednesday next, the 20th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1348 Hongkong, 16th July, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND Extra Grand Trichord PIANO-FORTE, built by Collard and Collard expressly for this Climate, in very good order, with a complete set of new Strings, Cover, &c.

Also, a second-hand Square PIANO-FORTE, in Rose Wood Case, by Broadwood, in very good order, with Cover. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1052 Hongkong, 7th June, 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Second and Revised Edition of the "ROYAL VISIT BOOK," illustrated by a Portrait of His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh (taken in Hongkong), and by Photographs of Scenes and Incidents of the Prince's Visit to Hongkong.

PRICE $5, PER COPY.

In compliance with a general wish expressed to the Compiler that the work should take a more permanent form, this Edition is issued in a suitable binding. A photograph of S. John's Cathedral has also been added.

NORONHA & SONS,
Government Printers.
1m 1386 Hongkong, 16th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF LEE-A-FOONG.

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having Claims against the Estate are notified to send the same to the undersigned before the 10th August next, after which date no Claim will be allowed.

W. H. NOTLEY,
Trustee to the Estate.
tf 1364 Hongkong, 20th July, 1870.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

THE Official Notes and Evidence in the proceedings of the NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, as to the collision between the U.S. Corvette *Oneida* and the P. & O. Steamer *Bombay*.

A few copies have been forwarded to the *Daily Press* office, on sale, and may be had on application. Price 50 cents.
tf 467 Hongkong, 8th March, 1870.

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
54, Queen's Road, Hongkong,

INVITES inspection of his large Collection of views of Foochow, Hongkong, and Canton, &c.
tf 825 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

TUCK-LEE,
SHIPCHANDLER, COMPRADORE, AND FAMILY GROCER,
No. 58, PRAYA, HONGKONG.

Families and Shipping furnished with every kind of Supplies. Ballast and Water provided at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.—*Whampoa Reef.* [1y 2108

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07	per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75	each.
12 "	1.50	"
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30	per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07	"

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE LONDON & CHINA HERALD being now incorporated with the "*Overland Mail*," subscribers will receive that paper in future. The "*Daily Press* Office" will continue to act as agents.
tf Hongkong, 9th August, 1870.

Intimations.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871–1873.

CAPITAL, DOLLARS 1,250,000, IN 250 SHARES OF $5,000 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL, DOLLARS 250,000, OR DOLLARS 1,000 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:—
Honorable H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Chairman.
Honorable W. KESWICK, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., of Messrs. John Burd & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.
THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
Directors of the Society 1868–1870.

AT a General Meeting held on Monday, the 1st August, 1870, the undermentioned Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Society for a further period of three years from the 1st January, 1871, and notice is hereby given, that applications for shares in the new Society in the following form will be received at its Offices until 30th November, 1870.

Applications for shares from Persons non resident in Hongkong must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Articles of Association on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Society.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1870.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871–1873.

GENTLEMEN,
hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Society and agree to accept such shares or any less number you may allot to , and agree to pay the first call of Dollars 1,000 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Printed forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Office of the Society.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a new Society be formed bearing the same title as the present one, to commence business on the 1st January, 1871, and terminate on the 31st December, 1873, the Capital, amount to be paid-up, and the number of shares to be the same as the present Society, and the Articles of Association to be similar as far as regards the more important clauses.

Res. II.—That the present Board of Directors shall act as a Provisional Committee for the purpose of organizing the new Society, registering the Articles of Association, and allotting the shares, and that when a sufficient number of shares are allotted, the then Shareholders shall be asked to elect their own Directors, who will also take over the affairs of the present Society for the purpose of winding up its business. [1458

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—
The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
J. B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow,	Messrs.	BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy,	"	ELLES & Co.
Foochow,	"	OLYPHANT & Co.
Ningpo,	"	DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang,	"	R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow,	"	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo,	"	FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki,	"	ALT & Co.
Yokohama,	"	SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobé,	"	BROWNE & Co.
Saigon,	"	HAUSCHILD & SÖRNSEN.
Singapore,	"	GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang,	"	A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin,		JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 30th March, 1870. tf 612

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—
W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. DELBANCO, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 380 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Capt. DE SMIDT, to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, *Seymour Terrace*,
THIS DAY,
the 18th day of August, 1870, at 1 P.M.,—

The whole of his Elegant and Substancial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (mostly of English manufacture), comprising:—

Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, ENGRAVINGS, GLASSWARE, Dinner and Dessert SETS, CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, MIRRORS, Window CURTAINS, TEAPOYS, &c., &c.

Also,

A semi-grand PIANO, quite new, and made expressly for this climate.

The whole will be on view on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description whatsoever, at the purchasers' risk upon fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1109 Hongkong, 13th August, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their New Sales Room, (late Ray & Co.'s), *Queen's Road*,
TO-MORROW,
the 19th instant, at noon,—

4	Cases	Muntz's THREE CROWN, 20 oz. YELLOW METAL.
8	"	Muntz's THREE CROWN, 22 oz. YELLOW METAL.
8	"	Muntz's THREE CROWN, 24 oz. YELLOW METAL.
4	"	Muntz's THREE CROWN, 26 oz., YELLOW METAL.
2	"	Muntz's Yellow Metal Stem PLATES.
1	"	10 Sheets Pure COPPER, 8 ft. by 4 ft., by 1-16 and 3-32.
45	"	Plate GLASS, assorted sizes, and thicknesses.

2 Crates Lipscombe's FILTERS, in assorted sizes.

6 SADDLES, with Stirrups, Girths, &c.

10 cases each 20 MUSKETS; 25 cases Dinner SHERRY, 15 doz. Moet and Chandon's CHAMPAGNE, 44 cases COGNAC, 277 cases Breakfast CLARET, 445 cases Dinner CLARET; 25 casks each Pints and Quarts BEER and PORTER.

An Invoice of Coward's OILMAN'S STORES, comprising MUSTARD, Salad OIL, VINEGAR, PICKLES, SAUCES, Chili VINEGAR, CAPERS, OLIVES, Lemon SYRUP, JAMS, Tart FRUITS, Candied PEEL, CURRANTS, FIGS, MUSCATELS, PRUNES, ALMONDS, TAPIOCA, Pearl BARLEY, ARROWROOT, OATMEAL, MACCARONI, BLOATERS, CHEESE, &c., &c.

ENGRAVINGS and Playing CARDS.

An Invoice of STATIONERY and Office SUNDRIES.

1 case superior French PERFUMERY.
5 cases Wine and Soda Water CORKS.
25 cases Jules Robin's BRANDY.
12 doz. tins CHOCOLATE and MILK.
3 cases Pine Apple CHEESE.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1518 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 20th August, 1870, at noon,
On Board,—
The British Barque
"JULIA ANN,"
of 456 Tons Register, as she now lays in this harbour, with all her Tackle, Appurtenances, Stores, &c., &c.

The vessel was built in 1860, in Fairhaven, Massachussets, U.S., newly sheathed with Muntz's Yellow Metal in February, 1870; has had two new Lower masts and undergone a thorough Repair.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid upon fall of the hammer, the remainder upon transfer being made. The vessel to be at purchaser's risk immediately after the fall of the hammer.
1519 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE valuable property, and Ship chandlery business of the late THOMAS THOMPSON.

At Foochow—the property consists of:—

A nine roomed House, at the lower part of the settlement, now tenanted as an Ice Manufactory, and formerly known, as the "Commercial Hotel."

And on Pagoda Island—

Large and Substantial House and Store Premises, Godowns with Storage for 2000 Tons. Two private Residences and Garden Ground.

To Storekeepers.—A coal trade is combined with the Store; also Water and Ballast Boats; the Business has been favorably known for many years, and is now in regular working order.

To Capitalists.—This property has extensive river frontage, ample room for improvements, and is without exception the very best situation at the anchorage for Bonded Ware Houses, or a Steam Packet Agency.

The fullest information on application to
M. E. THOMPSON,
Sole Executrix.
tf 927]

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from W. H. FORBES, Esq., to offer for private Sale,

A Gentleman's Riding HORSE.
A Lady's Riding HORSE.
Both Arabs, young and perfectly sound.
tf 1271 Hongkong, 4th July, 1870.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.

RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.,
are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can be obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

"CANTON HOTEL."

THE undersigned having been appointed by its new *Proprietors* manager of the above Hotel, begs to notify the Public in General that the Hotel has undergone extensive repairs, and great improvements have been added for the comforts of its visitors.

Due regard has paid in the selection of intelligent and attentive servants.

A Billiard Room, with a magnificent table and a bar, where wines and spirits of the best quality can always be obtained.

Ice cream may also be had in the evenings of the ensuing summer.

The undersigned trusts that the new arrangements will secure the desired comfort to visitors, and no exertions on his and on the part of persons employed by him will be wanting to insure the same.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
Canton, 1st August, 1870.

THE undersigned is also authorized to state that the proprietors will not hold responsible for any debt that may have been contracted by the former proprietors, prior to 1st August, 1870.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
1m 1422]

Intimations.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M. TO-MORROW, the 19th August, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts, the Report of the Directors, and for declaring a Dividend.

By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
25d 1383 Hongkong, 26th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be Closed from the 5th to the 19th August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
25d 1384 Hongkong, 26th July, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with the 27th and 31st Clauses of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Second Call of Fifty Dollars per Share is payable *on the 22nd day of August next*, at the Hongkong Branch of the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged upon all calls paid after that day.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 22nd day of August, both days inclusive.

By order,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
38d 1342 15th July, 1870.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Shareholders are reminded that in accordance with the 35th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the *Second* Call of Fifty Dollars per share will be payable on the First day of September, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all Calls paid *after that day*.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st August, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
37d 1393 Hongkong, 26th July, 1870.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of 12% (*Twelve per cent.*) has been declared on the net premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1869.

POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date, to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 590 Hongkong, 26th March, 1870.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remetal them in their Stone Docks (with Caisson gates), at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.

By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

CARD.

MR. M. GRAY, 621 & 623, Clay St., San Francisco, respectfully announces to the American and European residents of China, the completion of such facilities, as enable him to supply, and guarantee, articles in his line, in San Francisco at Manufacturer's Local Rates.

Agency by Appointment for
STEINWAY & SONS, NEW YORK,
and other fine makers of
GRAND, SQUARE, & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SONS,
and other makers of
PARLOR ORGANS, MELODEONS, &c.
BAND INSTRUMENTS,

And a complete stock of all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings, Sheet Music and Books.
At Wholesale and Retail.

All instruments carefully tested and packed in a thorough manner. 3m 1410 July 29

MACEWEN & Co.
Have for Sale, ex late arrivals—

CHINA Breakfast SERVICES.
Dinner SETS, Toilet SETS.
Coal SCOOPS, for Dining and Drawing Rooms.
Exhibition Steak DISHES.
Crystal BISCUIT BOXES.
Wedgwood SAUCEPANS.
Block Tin Dish COVERS, with E. P. Handles.
Block Tin Tea and Coffee POTS.
Sponge BATHS.
Kerosine Table LAMPS and CHANDELIERS.
Electro Plated Cruet STANDS, Liqueur STANDS, Pickle STANDS.
Electro Plated Sugar BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, Butter DISHES.
Electro Plated Dish COVERS, PAILS, Tea and Coffee POTS.
Electro Plated Dinner and Dessert FORKS and SPOONS.
Electro Plated Ice PITCHERS, Elegant new American patterns.
GLASSWARE.
Table LINEN.
BASS'S ALE, in Hogsheads, Barrels, and Kilderkins.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in bottle.
Copying PRESSES, Foolscap size.
Coloured GLASS.
Manila CORDAGE.

Via Suez Canal,—

India Rubber BELTING for MACHINERY, from 2 in. to 11 in.
Leather do. from 1¼ in. to 4 in.
13, *Queen's Road Central,*
131 Hongkong, 30th May, 1870.

Intimations.

SPORTING GEAR of all kinds.

Felt and Tapestry CARPETS.

Wedding PRESENTS.

The Comet SHERRIES.

Commercial STATIONERY, of all descriptions.

Flower and Vegetable SEEDS, in great variety.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1256 Hongkong, 15th August, 1870.

FOR SALE, ex "*Lufra*," "*Joseph Sprott*," and *other late arrivals*.

GASELIERS, in Bronze and Cut Glass, large assortment.
JOHN GOSNELL'S PERFUMERY, &c., &c., comprising the choicest requisites for the Toilette.
FAIRBAIRN'S DINNER SETS, complete, with hot water Plates and Steak Dish, in various patterns.
DAWSON'S BOOTS, of best quality, all sizes and descriptions.
PERAMBULATORS.
PARAGON SILK UMBRELLAS, 8 and 12 ribbed.
COTTON, LISLE THREAD AND CASHMERE HOSIERY.
WHITE SHIRTS, LINEN FRONTS, Merino UNDERSHIRTS.
CHRISTY'S HATS.
STATIONERY and Blank BOOKS.
KRUG & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, quarts and pints.
PERRIER JOUET'S CHAMPAGNE, quarts and pints.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, quarts and pints.
BURGUNDY and FRENCH WHITE WINES.
Breakfast, Dinner and after Dinner CLARETS.
BASS'S ALE, in draught and bottles.
BURKE'S GUINNESS STOUT, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, of every description.
TEYSSONNEAU'S FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIERS' CHOCOLATE.
FRENCH & GERMAN VEGETABLES, large assortment.
LYON SAUSAGES.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
2w 1469 Hongkong, 8th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. SAMUEL JOHN GOWER and Mr. HENRY MURRAY are authorized to sign our firm in China from this date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
1m 1435 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day closed our business in Hongkong.

THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 1290 Hongkong, 6th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, under the style or firm of DENT & Co., on the premises occupied by my late firm.

JOHN DENT.
6m 1191 Shanghai, 13th June, 1870.

MR. S. W. POMEROY, JR., is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, at Hongkong.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1150 Hongkong, 17th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

TURNER & Co.
tf 522 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SCOTT FITZ is this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. R. S. DANA retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 68 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 2311 China, 1st December, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.
tf 1213 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 1160 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.
tf 874 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

FOR SALE, at No. 213, *Queen's Road East*, 40 tons of Pig IRON, 3000 Boiler TUBES, 2 in. to 3½ in., advancing by ¼, Loo Moor Iron, of sizes and thicknesses, Sheet Copper Rivets, &c.

S. SPEECHLY.
1m 1394 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

THE partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned under the style or firm of J. J. MARSHALL & Co. expires by effluxion of time on first of August of this year, after which date the firm will be signed only in liquidation.

Melbourne, 17th June, 1870.
J. J. MARSHALL,
G. F. AGNEW.

WITH reference to the foregoing advertisement, the undersigned will after the first day of August next, carry on the business of a Commission Merchant, under the style or firm of J. J. MARSHALL.

Melbourne, 17th June, 1870.
109 1480] J. J. MARSHALL.

Intimations.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship
"MANILA,"
Captain Abaroa, will leave this for the above port TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
1513 Hongkong, 18th August, 1870.

DURING my absence from the Colony Mr. ROBERT LYALL will conduct my business, and sign for me per procuration.

EDW. NORTON.
tf 1524 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

A VENDRE.
Ex "Tuffarello."

VINS D'EQUIPAGE.
HUILES D'OLIVES.
COGNACS.

P. & P. DERODE FRERES.
1m 1515 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ'S Yellow METAL and Composition NAILS.
Copper SHEETS.
do. RODS.
Yellow Metal RODS.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 1516 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

FOR SALE.
Ex late Arrivals.

ALL kinds of Copper SIDELIGHTS, Masthead LANTERNS and Globe LANTERNS.
GRINDSTONES, from 1 feet to 4 feet.
Best Canvas HOSE, all sizes.
do. Leather do.
Suction and India Rubber HOSE, all sizes.
Belting LEATHER.
Fire GRATES.
Wire ROPE, from 1 to 4½ in.
Side and Deck LIGHTS, with Brass Frames.
Copper Bolt NAILS and Copper RIVETS, all sizes.
Brass Sunk Flush BOLTS.
do. and Iron Barrel do.
All kinds of MORTICE and other Door LOCKS, with Furniture.
Brass Cabin HOOKS, all sizes.
FILES, of all kind up to 16 in.
Brass SCREWS, all sizes.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 1517 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

TUNG HING THEATRE.

A CHINESE THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE, by a Company of First class Chinese Actors, will take place in the above Theatre, at Taipingshan, for six days and nights, commencing from 16th and ending on the 22nd August, Sunday excepted. All actors of this Company are well-known for their Theatrical skill and no doubt all performances will be performed with great success.

First class Seat .... One Dollar.
1w 1505 Hongkong, 16th August, 1870.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Have received, ex late arrivals,

GREEN WOOL DAMASKS.
CRIMSON Do.
GREEN WOOL REPS.
CRIMSON Do.
BLUE Do.
ASSYRIAN Do.
1w 1492 Hongkong, 12th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore carried on by me and A. HABIBBHOY at Hongkong and Bombay, under the style of R. HABIBBHOY having been dissolved by mutual consent, I have established myself at these places as a General Merchant and Commission Agent, under the name of REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY. The house at Bombay will be conducted under my own immediate superintendence; and the business at Hongkong will be carried on by me, under the management and superintendence of Mr. JUMALBHOY JAIRAZ, who is authorized to sign my name and firm.

REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.
1m 1484 Hongkong, 10th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY and AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY is dissolved by mutual consent.

R. HABIBBHOY.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1870.

WITH reference to the above, the undersigned begs to give notice that he will carry on the business as heretofore in the old Premises of R. HABIBBHOY under the style or firm of AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY, and that Mr. RYRAMJEE JEEWANJEE is authorized to Sign the Firm.

AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.
1m 1485 Hongkong, 10th August, 1870.

Notices to Consignees.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per M. I. Co.'s steamer *Cambodge*, are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Cargo before the 20th instant, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
1520 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

FROM NEW YORK.
THE AMERICAN SHIP "*N. B. PALMER,*"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of this vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 1514 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

"*ALBATROSS*," S.S., FROM LIVERPOOL, MALTA, PORT SAID, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading *at once* to the undersigned for Countersignature, and to take *immediate* delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expenses, as per the terms of Bills of Lading.

Consignees are further notified, that in case of their wishing to have their Goods landed for them, the undersigned (as agents of the steamer) will undertake to do so, on Consignees bearing all risk and paying expenses.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Str. "Albatross."
tf 1523 Hongkong, 15th August, 1870.

"*LORD MACAULAY*," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GILMAN & Co.
1w 1453 Hongkong, 5th August, 1870.

SHIP "*DUNMAIL*," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature. They are hereby informed that the same is now being landed at Mr. E. NORTON'S Offices, on the Praya, and are requested to take *immediate* delivery, on receipt of notice that the goods are at hand, failing which, such cargo will be sold, after forty-eight hours, for account of those concerned.

The expense of procuring and delivering the cargo will also have to be borne by the Consignees.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents for Peter Thompson, late Master Ship "Dunmail."
tf 944 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1870.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.
NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELS, GROOS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

BIRTH.
On Aug. 17th, at Hongkong, the wife of Capt. H. T. ROE, British barque *Chatham*, of a Daughter. [1522

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.30, and the last messengers left the office at 10.52.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18TH, 1870.

THE speeches made by the French Chargé d'Affaires, by Admiral DUPRES, and by Mr. WADE over the graves of the French Consul and the Sisters of Charity at Tientsin, may be taken in a measure as a declaration of the line of conduct which will be pursued with respect to the Massacre. There is a notable concurrence upon one point between the three addresses, notwithstanding some characteristic differences in minor respects. They all make marked allusion to the punishment of the offenders. The Chargé d'Affaires expresses in a significant way his belief or, as he qualifies it, his willingness to believe, that the presence of the Chinese officials at the Burial ceremony indicated that Prince KUNG would be equal to his promise to punish the offenders, whatever might be their degree. The Admiral goes further, and expresses his belief that the Chinese Government will not bring down upon the millions of people under its rule, the disasters which must follow from foreign arms. Mr. WADE, in a speech, quiet, but nevertheless significant, says that, beyond the punishment of the offenders, he will not speak of vengeance, implying that, up to that point, he concurs with the previous speakers. Upon the point of the necessity of those culpable being punished, there is thus evidently complete unanimity between the French Chargé d'Affaires, the French Admiral, and the British Chargé d'Affaires. On another point, also, almost equal unanimity is expressed. The French Chargé d'Affaires speaks of the outrage as being one against all foreigners in China, and, while thanking those of other nationalities for their addresses, he says that foreigners in China are all of one family. Admiral DUPRES is again more outspoken. He declares that the sailors of the English and United States Navy had shown their sympathy with him, and that were it necessary, he would be able with his companions to inflict the necessary punishment. Mr. WADE alludes in terms, the force of which can scarcely be mistaken, to the fact that one of the murdered Sisters was a British subject. These statements would appear to indicate a concurrence between France, England and possibly the United States to inflict punishment, should the Chinese Government fall short of the assurances of Prince KUNG.

Taking these two points in conjunction, it would appear that the line of policy agreed upon, has been for France to call upon the Chinese Government to punish the offenders, and in the event of its failing to do so, for combined action to be taken by the men-of-war of France, England and America to obtain satisfaction. Such a line of policy would be consonant with the principles which have been agreed to between the Home Governments, of calling upon the central Authorities for redress, while it would, at the same time, accord with what we have in almost all cases found to be the practical result of that course, namely, our having to obtain the redress ourselves. On the whole, however, if this course be followed up with sufficient promptitude, the likelihood is that it may bring the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion; and it will have the great advantage of relieving foreign nations of the responsibility of inflicting war upon China, inasmuch as they will have given her the chance, by herself punishing the offenders, of averting that calamity. On the other hand, it cannot be ignored that delay is fraught with danger. The time in which the Chinese should be called upon to bring the offenders to justice should be limited, otherwise the idea, already existing among the people, that no harm has been done by the massacre, inasmuch as no one has been punished, will spread; the anti-foreign faction will become more excited and more dangerous; and, while the negotiations are still going on for the settlement of one difficulty, another of a more serious nature may arise. Over a month has now elapsed since the occurrence, and as yet no one has been punished. It is only right to give the Chinese reasonable time, but there is a limit beyond which such considerateness cannot go, without incurring the danger of further trouble.

The Legislative Council is to meet this day at 3 p.m.

The Home papers report Mr. Otway's reply concerning the rejection of the Convention as follows:—"Mr. Otway, in reply to Mr. Magniac, said it was not the intention of the Government to recommend Her Majesty to ratify the convention recently concluded by Sir R. Alcock. A communication would be made by way of answer to the memorial of the merchants, without delay by the Secretary of State, and that communication would state the reasons which had induced the Government to come to the decision he had announced."

EFFECTS AT HOME OF THE FIRST NEWS OF THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

The following extracts will show the effects which were produced by the first intelligence of the above occurrence.

The *Overland Mail* in its Parliamentary report states:—Mr. Otway replying to Mr. Magniac said:—

No confirmation of the rumoured massacre of the French Chargé d'Affaires and other Europeans at Pekin had been received at the Foreign Office, and the Government were of opinion that Mr. Wade, our representative in that city, would not have hesitated to despatch a courier with information of so grave an occurrence. The rumour was generally believed in Paris, but the Government hoped it would turn out to be without foundation.

Mr. Magniac said the massacre had taken place at Tientsin and not at Pekin.

Mr. Otway said one account said Pekin and the other Tientsin, and one gentleman was named who was very unlikely to be at Tientsin at this season of the year.

The *L. & C. Express* Paris correspondent says:—

The papers here add to the massacre of all those mentioned in the London despatches that of the whole of the French residents, or, present at the time in Peking, but no authority for this terrible addition to the calamity is given, and it looks like the offspring of that mischievous practice of writing so glibly about serious matter which ruins the credit of French journalism. The tone of feeling respecting the subject will be understood by the following extracts from the *Gaulois*:—"Here we have the fruit of the treaties obtained at the cost of so many sacrifices. The news did not obtain full credit last night, but those who were in communication with the members of the French Embassy at Peking believe it fully; they know that our countrymen were the object of constant hostility on the part of the Chinese, who have many times threatened them with death, and they regard the massacre announced in the London papers as the natural consequence of this hostility and these menaces."

The unfortunate Comte Julien de Rochechouart belonged to one of the oldest families in France; its armorial bearings are a wavy sea, with the curious motto, "Before the dry earth appeared, the Rochechouart bore the waves." He won a reputation for bravery by bearding a Persian general at the head of his men for some insult to the Count's attendants, and the Shah took the affair fortunately in good part, laughing at his officer's discomfiture. He brought a Persian servant home with him, and the following, attributed to the Count, has a diplomatic ring:—"My man cannot speak a word of French, which is very convenient; he knows all my friends, and he cannot chatter to others." In China he had often been exposed to personal danger, and he trusted little the intentions of the Chinese; but he believed that his precaution and his knowledge of the habits of the country secured him from being surprised. The subject is expected to be mentioned in the Corps Legislatif this afternoon; I shall not get any account of this in time for post, but the telegraph will doubtless carry you the main facts.

The *Morning Post* speaks of demanding satisfaction for the outrage.

LATER TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 30th July.

THE WAR.
(*By British Indian Cable.*)

Earl Granville in Parliament has detailed the negociations preceding the declaration of war.

England first proposed that King William should make a declaration renouncing the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain, referring the question to England as a Mediator. Both France and Prussia rejected this, and then England proposed a conference, which France rejected and which Prussia did not accept.

Earl Granville has declined to state what might be England's duty in case of certain eventualities, meantime, however, the Earl promises a dignified neutrality.

The fortifications of Paris are being repaired and strengthened.

Skirmishing on the Frontier continues.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a dispatch from Count von Bismark to Count Bernstoff, detailing overtures repeatedly made by France for a mutual aggrandisement.

GOODWOOD RACES.

The Goodwood Cup has been won by
[illegible] ... 1
Champion ... 2
Slate ... 3

The English Press unanimously urges the observance of a rigid armed neutrality.

Government is taking precautionary naval and military measures, and has asked for authority to convoke Parliament at a week's notice.

There was no fighting yesterday. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Germany, and enormous subscriptions have been raised.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S CONVENTION.

LONDON, 30th July.

Earl Granville has notified to the Committee of China merchants that Sir Rutherford Alcock's Convention would serve with great advantages to commerce; nevertheless, deferring to the urgent wishes of commercial bodies, he had determined not to ratify the convention.

The ship *Fusiana* from London, bound to Hongkong, has foundered in the English Channel, after a collision. Certain (thus, query Captain) two midshipmen, and one seaman were drowned.

LONDON, 31st July.

A Prussian official dispatch announces that the French attacked Saarbruck on Saturday morning, but were successfully repulsed notwithstanding their superior force.

LONDON, 1st Aug.

Bank of France raised rate discount to 5 per cent.

Fair Dhollera 6¼d.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 17TH, EVENING.

A good native demand has kept up throughout the day for Patna, at $548¾ to $552¼, while Benares has been dealt in to a small extent at $515 to $516¼, on credit terms; it might be obtained from Chinese hands of drug imported from Singapore at $512¼ to $513¾, but the buyers have to run the risk of short weight, as the weight of a late purchase of some chests has turned out very unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the loss has been 15 catties upon a single chest. Latest quotations are:—New Patna, $551½ to $552¼; New Benares, $515, nominal cash price; Malwa, $540 to $660 per picul, according to quality. Patna, 7th sale on 3 weeks' time, $550 buyers; 8th sale on 3 weeks' time $547¼, little doing.

In Raw Cotton, the sales of the last three days consist of about 500 bales Bombay and Kurrachee at $17 to $20 per picul, 500 bales Calcutta $17 to $20 per picul, total 1,000 bales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/3½
" at 6 " 4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/4¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/4¾
Bank Bills on demand 4/[illegible]
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight 74½
" 15 " 75
Private, 30 days' sight 75½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old ... 36 p. c. prem.
" New ... 24 "
Union Insurance Society of Canton ... $1,500 prem.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares ... $1,650 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance, Tls. 25
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares ... $210 prem.
China Fire ... $40 prem.
Victoria Fire ... $20 prem.
H'kong & W'poa Dock ... 9 per cent. dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares ... 28 p. c. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. ... Tls. 5 prem.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co. ... par.
China and Straits Steam Navigation ... par.
Hongkong Gas ... $45 per share
Hongkong Hotel Shares ... 60 per cent. dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co ... 20 p. c. prem.
Indo Chinese Sugar Co ... par.

SALES ON AUGUST 17TH, 1870.
As reported by Chinese.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $190, by Hop Tai Wo to Tungkwan merchant.
Bean Oil, 36 tubs, at Tls. 5.08, by Hop Tai Wo to Kongmun merchant.
Sugar Candy, 120 piculs, at Tls. 5.55, by Hop Tai Wo to Japan merchant.
T-Cloth, 7lbs. 400 pieces, at $2.90, by Wing Chung Shun to travelling merchant.
Betelnuts, 130 piculs, at $1.80, by Wing Cheong Shun to travelling merchant.
Betelnuts, 2,500 piculs, at $7.20, by Fook Mow Loong to Hongkong merchant.
Rattans, 20 piculs, at $7.20, by Fook Mow Loong to Hongkong merchant.
Dried Lily Flowers, 50 piculs, at $16.50, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling merchant.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

INTENTIONS OF THE CHINESE OFFICIALS.

(*From the "Daily Press" of August 17.*)

THE Edicts and the memorials with reference to the Tientsin disturbance are of an extremely unsatisfactory nature. As noticed yesterday, the final Imperial Edict does not acquit the Roman Catholic Missionaries of being concerned in kidnapping and in scooping out children's eyes; but, on the contrary, leaves it to be distinctly inferred that, in some instances they did so; while it will be noticed that the charge made to the effect that the whole disturbance arose in consequence of Mons. FONTANIER firing off a pistol in CHUN HOW's yamen, which has now been abundantly proved to be false, is steadily adhered to. The pistol was fired by M. FONTANIER on his way back from CHUN HOW's, after he had received a spear wound at the yamun gate, and upon his seeing M. SIMON felled in the street by a sword cut. Notwithstanding this, the Authorities still adhere persistently to the falsehood that the people rose in consequence of the shot supposed to have been fired in the Yamun; a statement, whose untruth is manifest, inasmuch as the attack on the Consulate commenced before the Consul left, and very shortly after Mons. FONTANIER's departure, Mr. THOMASSIN was there murdered. In the memorial, which CHUNG HOW presents, praying to be punished—a prayer which he may yet possibly find more fully complied with than he desires—he makes the same misstatement, representing the whole affair as a sudden outbreak of the people on the pistol being fired, while he falls into the unfortunate inconsistency of at the same time asking that the Intendent of Circuit may be punished for incapacity to adopt, before the occurrence, the measures necessary to have prevented it. If it resulted merely from the "ten thousand" people becoming excited, and was, in point of fact, a mere accident, it is somewhat difficult to understand what particular measures were to be taken to prevent it. The suggestion in this part of the memorial shows that, according to the Chinese Officials own admission, the affair was no sudden outbreak, but had been carefully planned—as is also shown conclusively by a large concurrence of circumstances.

It is in fact evident that the Chinese, as unfortunately is always their custom, will not grant satisfaction for the outrage to anything but fear. The men, who have been appointed to "investigate," TSENG-KWO FAN and CHUNG HOW, the latter proved, and the former currently reported, to be deeply concerned in the affair, offer poor security for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. It seems that in reality the whole question turns upon the will of TSENG, and he is notorious for the hostility which he has long entertained towards foreigners. If he refuse compliance with the orders from Pekin, all that is known of him goes to show that the authorities there will be unable to force him to obey. He has for a lengthened time defied them, and it is certain that he will not risk his credit with his adherents by yielding to their commands at such a crisis as the present. The chief hope of a peaceful solution consists in the possibility that TSENG's party may be overawed so soon as they see distinct evidence of a determination on the part of foreigners to resort to force, if the demands made be not complied with. The experience of all our dealings with the Chinese shows that ulterior considerations will not affect them in cases of this kind. They are so used to evasion, that, until they see the forces actually marshalled for an attack, they cannot be brought to believe that one will occur. Up to the present, they have evidently done nothing more than temporise; and it is to be feared, until some very definite action be taken, they will continue in this attitude, to the further danger of foreigners, and ultimately to still further danger and disaster to themselves.

TIENTSIN.

Latest dates from Tientsin are to the 7th instant. The *N. C. Daily News* states that the news is contradictory. Some correspondence anticipates that the Government will consent to the execution of the Mandarins, as demanded by Count Rochechouart; other letters maintain that Tseng-kwo-fan will not agree to this; and that the Pekin Government cannot carry it out without his approval. The delegation of Mao chang-be to Tientsin is also spoken of as portending the ascendancy of anti foreign influence, as this mandarin is believed to be violently hostile to foreigners. The correspondent of the above paper considers that matters are not progressing satisfactorily. The Chinese are trying every means to gain time, and are said to be accumulating large bodies of troops. In the meanwhile, Tseng Kwo-Fan pretends to be ill, and there is no one else to treat with, all power to act in the matter having been withdrawn from Chung How. Nothing has yet been done towards punishing the guilty; and the Chinese scout the idea of the three mandarins whose heads have been demanded, being executed; or the people punished for the riot. They believe that a monetary payment and the reconstruction of the burned buildings only, will be agreed to. Tseng-kwo-fan, they say, wont do more; and the Tsungli yamên cannot. It is stated that the Chinese had tried to prevent Mons. de Rochechouart returning to Pekin, as the anti-foreign party have it all their own way in Tientsin; and prefer to deal with him personally, instead of letting him approach the Tsungli yamen. Things look as though the former party desired a war; at any rate they will yield nothing; and Mr. Wade is said to be counselling the most moderate measures. The Chinese even have a rumour that Lihung-chang is coming down with troops from Shansi; but it is hardly likely, he can afford to neglect the Mahomedans. Altogether matters look less near a final settlement than ever.

The following account of the burial of the victims, is taken from the above paper, which contains the French text of the addresses, of which translations are appended:—

The French victims of the massacre of the 21st June last, were buried at Tientsin on the 3rd instant. H.I.M.'s gunboats *Aspic* and *Scorpion* steamed up the Peiho to the old French Consulate, in the grounds of which the graves had been prepared. On board the above mentioned gunboats were the Count Rochechouart, Mr. Wade, H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires, Admiral Sir Henry Kellet, Admiral Duprés, the Commander of the U.S. Corvette *Ashuelot*, the Consular body, the staff of every vessel in harbor and most of the Tientsin community.

The cortege was received by H.E. Chung How and all the mandarins of Tientsin, and also by a dozen of the principal merchants. The service was performed by M. l'Abbé Thierry, provicar of the Lazarists of Peking, assisted by two of his colleagues. Everything passed off as well as could be wished.

At the termination of the service Count Rochechouart delivered an address in a voice trembling with emotion, the text of which will be found below. Admiral Dupré, Mr. Wade and M. l'Abbé Thierry spoke afterwards. It was stated that the French and British Ministers intended to go back to Peking the next day, and that Count Rochechouart will at once call upon Prince Kung and the members of the Tsung Li Yamên to obtain the accomplishment of the promises made in regard to the punishment of the Chefoo and Chihien of Tientsin, as well as the General Cheng-kwo-jui, against whom most overwhelming charges are brought.

H.E. Count Rochechouart said:—It would be vain to search history to find events so abominable as those of which this city was the theatre on the 21st of last June. Seventeen French subjects, of whom twelve were unfortunate women, were massacred, nay, cut in pieces, by a fanatic crowd, who, not content with killing and destroying, desired if it were possible to wreak their vengeance on the bodies of the victims. Words fail me to recount the details of these horrors, but I cannot pass in silence the sublime conduct of Sister Elizabeth. An immense, hideous and blood-thirsty crowd has already surrounded the convent, they force in the doors, and prepare to satisfy their hatred. This holy woman then advances towards these men, and says, "You wish to kill the Europeans, we are ten, my companions are in the chapel ready, like myself, for the sacrifice; go, but spare the Chinese who are with us." Such a death well became these women, whose charity, devotion and piety are known to all. Which of us, gentlemen, condemned to live away from our native country, far from the domestic hearth, has not had the fortune to experience in days of sickness, the cares and consolations of these holy women, who seem to know the sorrows only of others? You have been good enough, in two addresses, to express to me the sympathy which these noble victims aroused in you, and to give utterance to well merited praises of the courage of our unfortunate Consul, who might perhaps have saved his life, but preferred to die on the spot to which his duty called him. I thank you, gentlemen, for this sympathy, and for the unity of sentiment which you evince. In China all foreigners are of the same family. The anxiety of the Chinese authorities to be present at this sad ceremony is a sure guarantee to me—at least, I am willing to hope so—of the good faith of Prince Kung. When His Royal Highness wrote to me, "The guilty, whatever be their rank, shall be punished," it is impossible to forget such words after having written them, and for myself, notwithstanding some bad presentiments, I am willing to believe this for the interests and honour of the Chinese Government, which must be unwilling, by showing culpable indulgence, to expose itself to the just resentment of a nation like France. In presence of these graves still open, containing friends, colleagues of yesterday, full of hope and strength, and of many whom had as yet known nothing but the joys of life, I feel my emotion overcome me, and my voice lost in sighs. Farewell, then, my friends; you have given us a grand example to follow in the accomplishment of our duties, may we be able like you, to die without fear and amidst the regrets and respect of all.

The following is the speech of Admiral Dupres:—

Afflicting as is the sad ceremony which reunites us around these coffins, I am glad that I am able to be present to express aloud on the scene itself of the massacre, my deep sympathy for those who have been the innocent victims, and my profound abhorrence of the sanguinary ruffians who were the instruments of it, and above all of the wretched beings (*misérables*) who were the cowardly instigators of it. These sentiments are shared by our brave comrades, the sailors of Great Britain and the United States, whom I thank for being present at this manifestation of our sad regrets, of our violent indignation, which will be shared, let us not doubt, by the whole Christian and civilized universe. The remains of these unfortunate victims of duty and charity still demand justice. The anxiety of the Chinese Government to render them the last honours, ought to make us hope that, amenable to the counsels of reason and justice, it will hasten to chastise the principal authors and instruments of this unexampled crime, and to give, by its firm decision, guarantees now indispensable to all foreign communities without distinction. I refuse to believe that it will be so badly inspired or counselled as to refuse to punish those who, before God and man, are responsible for the blood which has been spilt; that it will thus suddenly depart from the ways on which it had entered; that it will recede before barbarism, and that, without remorse, it will call down upon its numerous subjects, innocent of the crime, foreign arms, which have already been so fatal to it. But I can assure you that if, as I trust to God may not be the case, this terrible duty of punishment were imposed upon us by France, trembling with rage at the thought of one of her consuls massacred, of her priests massacred, of her holy daughters, these defenceless women put to a cowardly death, my companions and myself would be able to accomplish it, I hope without cruelty, but with all the energy and rigour, which the consequences of impunity to so dreadful an outrage would demand.

M. Thierry, Vicar Apostolic, spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen,—In the addresses which you have just heard the goodness of the Chargé d'Affaires and the Admiral has made them bear chiefly on the horrible massacre of the sisters of Charity. For us, gentlemen, their death is not a subject of pain: they and our regretted confrères have gone to reap in Heaven what they had sown on earth; for them death is a gain. Having come to China with the hope of martyrdom, they have obtained the accomplishment of their dearest desire—to give their life for Christ. Allow us rather to regret with you the death of our much loved Consul, M. Fontainer. Defender of Missionaries, protector of the Christian religion, he died gloriously at his post for it and for us. Allow us also to join in the common grief for Mr. Thomassin, who came to China for the same object with his young wife, and who has been so prematurely cut off from universal affection and esteem. It is they and the other French subjects fallen victims to the impious hatred of the Chinese people against our religion, it is they who ought to be deplored. For ours no tears, no vengeance; the missionaries, ministers of the God of Peace, the Sisters, daughters of the charity of Jesus Christ, can only pardon their enemies, and implore the mercy of God on their persecutors.

Mr. Wade said that he spoke only in answer to an appeal. It was scarcely necessary to assure those more directly interested in the sad spectacle at which they were assisting, of his own sympathy and that of his countrymen; of the sincerity of their compassion for the fate of their fellow Christians whom they were met to honor; in particular for the fate of the unfortunate Sisters of Charity. One of these was his countrywoman. He had seen her but a few months past in Peking, engaged in her charitable work. It was indeed fearful to think that women whose lives were thus devoted to the best of good works should have fallen victims to brutal ignorance. They had been happily reminded by the Abbé Thierry, that to the Sisters at least to die, as they had died, was gain. It was his (Mr. Wade's) humble conviction, that no one who succumbed in the honest discharge of duty would be without a reward. Beyond the necessary punishment of offenders, he would not speak of vengeance. He would but add that he believed and trusted, as he could not doubt did every Christian present, that out of this great calamity great good would be produced.

The above paper also contains an interesting letter under date July 25th in which further proofs are given of the complicity of the mandarins in the affair, the most important of which are that the houses adjacent to the Catholic buildings were emptied a week before the occurrence, and that, before the massacre the Chinese soldiers waited outside the door till the Superioress came, when she was the first to be seized and despatched in the manner already described. The French Consul was beaten and assailed with stones on his way to Chung How's yamun, so that the statement that his firing the pistol caused the riot is clearly disproved. It appears further that he was not killed at the door of the yamun, but on his way back. He received a spear wound at the yamun gate, but notwithstanding, he endeavoured to make his way towards to the Consulate, followed by some petty mandarins, and it was not until he saw Mr. Simon felled by a blow from a sword that he fired at one of these mandarins. Mr. Thomassin had been despatched at the Consulate during the Consul's absence, so that, had he returned, he would only have done so to meet his death there.

The British Consul issued the following notice on the 19th July. It is startlingly indicative of the change which has come over our relations with the Chinese as it might be imagined as just possible, under the circumstances existing, that a notification would have been issued to the Chinese to treat foreigners respectfully, instead of the latter being warned against offending the delicate susceptibilities of those concerned in butchering the sisters of Mercy.

"The undersigned thinks, the city of Tientsin being to all appearance now quite quiet, merchants may resort thither as before; and carry on their business without fear of molestation. At the same time, he would warn all those proceeding to the city to be very careful in their demeanour toward the natives, and to avoid either expressing or exhibiting any ill-feeling to them for their late most barbarous outrage.

"In the interest of trade, the undersigned issues this notification, and while he cannot, with due regard to these interests, ask British merchants to still refrain from going to Tientsin—seeing that all is at present quiet—yet he cannot too strongly impress upon those who intend visiting the city, the greatest caution, in their manner and conduct towards the Chinese.

"Tientsin, 19th July, 1870.
(Signed) "W. H. LAY,
"*Acting Consul.*"

It is stated that Tseng-kwo-fan has written a letter to Chung-how, expressing his belief in the innocence of Missionaries, and to the Emperor, that the French are implacable; that there is no getting on with them, and they are evidently determined to have war. These letters, however, may only be a plot, as the Chinese generally consider Tseng-kwo-fan at the bottom of the affair, and it is said that nine men who were taken up were released, Tseng fearing to punish them. On the 27th there was considerable excitement in the City, the braves being anxious to be led against foreigners in the settlement.

Advices are brought by the *Chihing* to the 7th instant.

Count Rochechouart left on the 5th instant for Pekin, Mr. Wade following the next day. It is stated that Chun How will also go to the capital. Admiral Kellett left for Chefoo on the 5th, and the French Admiral took his departure next day for the same port in the *Aspic*, to rejoin his frigate, the *Venus*, lying there. The local authorities are engaged clearing away the ruins of the Catholic buildings, preparatory to erecting new ones. They are also still hunting out the men engaged in the massacre. After the old prefect (Chefoo) and the district magistrate (Chehsien) had reported themselves, and given themselves up to the criminal in charge at Paoutingfoo, in accordance with custom, the judge sent them on to the Board to Peking, to be further judged.

It is stated Chun How and the other Mandarins were present at the Funeral of the French Consul and the sisters unofficially, having only received a hint from the Catholic Priests, which they probably considered it unadvisable to disregard, to do so.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes under date July 6th:—

I fancy that the French Minister is waiting instructions from France, before addressing an ultimatum to the Chinese Government. The punishment of the territorial mandarins, the criminals personally engaged in the murders and the re-erection of the Catholic Missions, are matters that must take place, no matter what may be the instructions from France; so the Chinese officials are engaged in carrying out these conditions at present, without any knowledge of what they may be called on to perform later. The gravity of the Catholic difficulty is very great, and all the ability and good sense of Count de Rochechouart will be tasked in its settlement. He may even consider it it necessary to wait written instructions from France, before he can place the ultimatum of his Government before the central Government at Peking. Much time would thus be occupied in bringing this sad affair to an end, during which trade, foreign and native, and business relations of all kinds, would suffer severely. It is to be hoped sincerely, that the Chinese high authorities see clearly the gravity of the difficulty, and will not fail to do strict and prompt justice.

PEKING.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes on the 21st July:—

Little news has occurred since I last wrote. The Prince of Kung, and Pao, head of one of the Boards and a member of the Tsung li Yamen, visited all the foreign Legations yesterday. This is the Prince's first appearance in public since his illness, which was probably a sham, to avoid implication in the present difficulty. Not only, however, has he been obliged to come forth into active life; but the Emperor, it is said, has sent a chair to Moukden, to bring back Wen-Hsiang. Unpleasant as the comparative liberality and enlightenment of two such men may be, to the ruling party, they are obliged to have recourse to their services in such a crisis. Both men (the Prince and Wen) would gladly back out of it; for if they weather the storm by concessions, these will be thrown in their teeth afterwards, by the national party, who will maintain that such concessions were altogether unnecessary. Therefore, I think, these latter should be taught a lesson. The necessity of making concessions must be demonstrated, and this can only be done by bringing the danger of resistance home to them—in other words, by armed intervention which, let us hope, will come. None of the heads of the late affair have yet been seized. Chen Kwo Jui is here in Peking, with 100 braves as a body-guard. The well disposed Chinese would like to see him, and such like, made an example of; but admit that an attempt of the sort might produce a rebellion. The American Minister is Burlingame and optimist to a degree. The Chinese say he is trying to make up the breach between France and China. It is to be hoped, however, that he will confine his efforts to properly guarding the interests of his own countrymen, without interposing in other people's quarrels. I think he and Mr. Wade are the only men in Peking, except perhaps Dr. Williams, who do not think the position of foreigners, here, one of serious danger.

The *Courier's* Correspondent under date July 20th, mentions the following facts:—

Yesterday a boy belonging to Mr. Elkins' mission was taken to the Yamen as a kidnapper. Mr. Welmann went to watch the case. After a night's detention he was released, it being found that his crime had consisted in *playing* at kidnapping with another child in a mud puddle, with a basket of tea in his hand to represent the dreaded philtre!

I have heard that on or about the 17th inst. there was here something like what we could call at home a "Ministerial crisis," in which the anti-foreign party were within an ace of getting a dominant control of the government of the country. Whether the report that Prince Kung, after an "indisposition" of some months, is again about to resume his duties, has anything to do with this matter, I do not know; but the party of progressive tendencies are reported to be more firmly seated than they were five days ago, and the crisis of the moment is considered over. Whether their seat is secure enough to carry them through the excitement that would arise should France declare War, is another question; and I confess that the bearings of the question are beyond me. I do not know the moves. But I should expect any government that just tided over the crisis of a war-feeling, to succumb after war has been declared. But remember, all the above is hearsay, and may be only a *speculation* of our "learning mad" sinologues.

Perhaps you may have already heard that the French Chargé was last summer directed to demand the right of audience, and in case of refusal a special envoy would have been sent with an army *to back him*. This was *last summer*. But owing to the action, or non-action, of the British Government, jealously solicitous that everybody else should be smothered in the same Burlingame mire as themselves, it fell through. The above will perhaps shed some light on the probable action of France in the present altered circumstances.

The same correspondent, under date July 25th, says:—

There are present here some of the "Fon-Muh"—"heads and eyes" of the Tientsin massacre, who are reported to be in the outer city close to where *Cheng-kwo-shwai* is residing, where they are displaying as a trophy a table cloth clotted with blood and boasting of their exploits in connection with it. This they do openly, yet with the mandarins, and the foreign ministers who support them, declare their desire to publish those who *are proved* to have taken part in the bloody outrage, no one seizes these men or even tries. Shame on them. They also assert that the Tientsin Magistrates guaranteed their safety, and promised them promotion if they managed the massacre successfully. All this might be treated as mere braggadacio were it not that their confidence that no punishment will overtake their work at Tientsin. Contemporary with their arrival and, no doubt, as consequence of it, new rumours have arisen of a design to destroy the Catholic establishments here for alleged complicity in child stealing. There are no doubt plenty of the "long knife in strong sleeve" braves here in the Chinese and Tartar quarters, to carry out such a design, if the public sentiment can be lashed up to the requisite pitch of superstitious apprehension. The French have issued a proclamation declaring that such menaces must be aimed only at *them*, as they alone here take care of children, and giving an utter denial to their alleged ill-treatment of children.

SHANGHAI.

The residents in Shanghai have presented the following flattering address to Sir Edmund Hornby, on the eve of his departure, on the 12th instant, by the Pacific Mail steamer:—

SIR EDMUND GRIMANI HORNBY, Knight *Chief Judge of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan.*

We, the undersigned members of the Foreign Community of Shanghai, in view of your approaching departure from the Settlement, avail ourselves of the opportunity to give expression to the feelings of esteem and respect with which you have inspired us, during your five years tenure of office here.

The establishment of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court was in itself a matter of considerable importance to British residents, and in some measure to other Foreigners as well. In order, however, that the full advantages expected from the institution might be obtained, it was essential that the first Chief Judge appointed should not only be a good sound lawyer, but still more, a man whose mature experience, power of organization, courteous demeanour and general ability, would render the Court not only a respectable channel for legal proceedings, but also a tribunal for reconciling differences, smoothing over difficulties, and promoting harmony. These requirements, you have satisfied in an eminent degree. You have organized an efficient Court; you have checked litigation, promoted good feeling, encouraged the ready settlement of difficulties, and in those cases where resort has been had to the final arbitrament of the law, you have pronounced decisions with which few people (if any) have had cause to be dissatisfied.

The Community is also deeply indebted to you for your valuable aid in the difficult task of forming a new Code of Regulations for the Municipal Government of the Settlement; for your ever ready assistance in promoting all matters of public interest; and for the kindly and liberal spirit in which you have met all the calls for counsel and advice, which have been so frequently made upon you.

In your private capacity, also, you have, by your genial character and the active interest you have always displayed in the social pursuit of the Community, deservedly gained the regard and good will of your fellow-residents.

In parting from you, we feel that we are losing not only an able Judge, but a valued friend and councillor; and we trust that, after the temporary and well earned repose from your labors which you desire, you will return to the post you have so ably filled. Should you not do so, we hope that H. M.'s Government may find for you another sphere of action which, while giving greater scope for the exercise of your talents and abilities, may prove congenial and pleasant to yourself.

The wheelbarrow tax controversy still continues with vehemence; but the matter has not yet been decided. An inquest has been held by the Che Hsien on the body of a Chinaman discovered in the church pond. No marks were found upon him, and it is understood that the verdict was equivalent to "accidental death." It is stated that Mr. Geo. F. Seward, Consul General for the United States, is not expected back till October, and that the cause of his protracted absence is his having married a young lady in San Francisco. It is added that Mr. W. H. Seward, the ex Secretary, and uncle to Mr. G. F. Seward, will accompany him back to China on a visit.

HONGKONG.

There has been little doing in the Colony during the past fortnight. The Legislative Council is announced to resume its sittings to-day, but the business to be discussed is not of any special importance or novelty. A gang of thieves have been going the rounds and making very successful raids upon various houses, taking away watches and other valuables. After some trouble, the Police succeeded in capturing the men; but the ringleader made his escape from the prisoners' dock, while the charge was being investigated at the Magistracy. A curious circumstance in connection with the recent robberies, was that $800 were stolen from the chest at the Central Police Station; a fact which would seem to point to some of the Police—probably natives—being concerned. A further illustration of the uselessness of the much vaunted Gambling Ordinance has been given by a China boy, the servant of a European, having been allowed to gamble away, at one of the licensed houses, no less than $113 without the Gambling House keeper thinking it necessary to make any enquiries. It proved that $100 out of $113 had been stolen.

JAPAN.

The explosion of a small steamer, the *City of Yedo*, resulting in the sacrifice of many lives and the infliction of much human suffering, is the principal item of news from Japan. The steamer was plying daily between Yokohama and Yedo, and on the 1st instant was leaving the landing place at Yedo with about 140 passengers (of whom ten were foreigners) when she exploded, and foundered in shallow water. The following Europeans were killed on the spot:—Rev. Ed. Cornes; Mrs. Cornes; Ed. D. Cornes, their child; their European servant; and the engineer. The wounded Europeans are Messrs. Wills, Black, Daniel, Milne, and Skinner. To the engineer (who was killed) the coroner's jury which sat on the bodies of the Cornes family imputes the blame of the occurrence, or rather to his "ignorance and gross carelessness." It appears that he was not certificated. The cause of the explosion appears to have been want of water in the boiler.

The *Japan Gazette* has the following:—

The Japanese Parliament has assembled in Yedo; for, we believe, its third session; and, it is said, with greatly improved men as its members.

Some jealousy is said to be felt in the Southern provinces at the continued residence of the Mikado in Yedo; but it is manifestly the best place from whence to govern the Empire, and it is not all likely that any change will be made.

Agitation is rife in some quarters respecting the Lay-Japan Loan; principally arising from the distribes of some foreigners who were disappointed in not getting the railway business in whole or in part into their own hands. The most violent opponents of the loan is believed to be a trading official of whose tender mercies in business, Japanese merchants have already had rather sharp experience.

The Yokohama General Chamber of Commerce has held its half-yearly meeting. Its statistics show an increase in imports of over $5,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1869—arising mainly from the imports of rice. The crops are this year very promising; and if all goes on well, the probability is that there will be but a limited quantity, if any, required to be imported next year.

The *Echo du Japon* states that there are rumours of war between Japan and the Corea, in consequence of the Coreans having invaded some islands belonging to Japan. The same paper mentions that the Chinese in Yokohama have been discovered kidnapping Japanese children, dressing them up as Chinese, and sending them to various cities of the Celestial Empire.

The remaining news by the mail may be briefly summed up. A "hell" has broken out in Yokohama, at which foreigners may lose as much money as they please, instances of heavy bleeding being already noted. A short but impressive correspondence is published between H. B. M. Secretary of Legation and Mr. Ross Johnson, a barrister recently arrived at Yokohama. The origin of the discussion was a letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Johnson, alluding, by the Minister's direction, to the want of discretion shown by the barrister in advising H.B.M. Minister as to the course he should pursue with regard to a certain case laid before him by Mr. Johnson. The barrister replied, explaining his reasons for the course he had adopted, and requesting the Minister to retract the charge of indiscretion, failing which, he should lay the matter before Sir E. Hornby and the Benchers of the Inner Temple. Mr. Adams replied that the minister had nothing to retract, and that Mr Johnson might lay the matter before Sir Edmund Hornby and the Benchers aforesaid, if he chose. Mr. Johnson's rejoinder accused Mr. Adams of sneering at the Benchers of his Inn, and further supplies the information that the name of the future King of England is enrolled on that list which Mr. Adams is accused of despising.

MANILA.

A correspondent writes under date of 11th August, as under:—The following are the particulars of the total loss of the *Dona Anita*, Captain Beart. The barque left this on the 18th ultimo, loaded with sugar, and bound for Falmouth. On the 22nd, at 2 a.m., she struck on a reef off the Minignin Island, in the Mindora Strait. Soon after striking, the boat was got ready for launching over the stern. All hands (12) were saved, with only the clothes they stood up in. About 2 hours elapsed before they were clear of the vessel, which then slid off the reef and sank in deep water.

Their boat was steered for the Island, but as the natives, consisting of about 12, assumed a rather hostile attitude and would give them nothing, they sailed away, and were picked up in the evening by the American ship *Emerald*, and brought back to this Port.

A Count of Enquiry was held on the 3rd instant, at H.B.M.'s Consulate; the result of which was that the captain was acquitted of all blame. Her loss is attributed, it appears, to an unknown current. It may be as well to mention that the captain and two mates lost their papers besides everything else they possessed. Mr. Parker, of your Port, has been here (and left by the *Manila*) to prove ownership of the small Hongkong built steamer, *Sultan Mudz*, towed from Hongkong by the (barque or ship) *Ocean*, and picked up derelict by the *Petunia*. She had her anchors, chains, cushions, &c. on board, and there was no water in her. Her name was painted on here during Mr. Parker's stay. The barque *Nile* arrived on the 8th inst. for the purpose of taking the steamer to her destination—Borneo.

She would have left the day after arriving, but it was found that the engines were in a very rusty state, and the boiler had not been properly secured, supposing she encountered bad weather. I hear that the *Petunia* gets $1400.

The barque with the steamer left early this morning. It is now blowing very hard with a chopping sea right into the Bay. I hope however, that no more mishaps may happen to the little craft.

The steamer *Dueñas* has, as yet, found no purchaser, nor is it thought probable she will,—at the price fixed upon her.

Vessels lately arrived: *Lammermuir*, *Invincible*, *Naval Brigade* and *Feronia*.

THE IMPERIAL DECREE RESPECTING THE TIENTSIN MASSACRE.

Tseng Kwo Fan and Chunghow have presented a memorial to the Throne, in the matter of examining and making clear the principal circumstances of the Tientsin troubles. In their memorial, it is stated that they had strictly investigated the matter of persons belonging to the (Foreign) Sects stupefying and kidnapping people; that Wang San, although he had previously admitted that he had given drugs to Wu San chen, yet (on being subsequently examined) he alternately admitted and denied it, so that there is no real evidence that the Religious Establishment employed men (for kidnapping purposes); that they had examined more than 150 children, male and female, belonging to the Sisters' establishment, who all declared that their families had placed them there to be maintained and taken care of, and that there was no such practice as kidnapping carried on. With reference to the matter of scooping out eyes and ripping open hearts, Tseng Kwo Fan, on his arrival at Tientsin, personally investigated it, (and as the result of his enquiries he says) that the people were unable to point out any proof (of such practices); that on examination it was found that, neither inside nor outside the city of Tientsin, was any complaint laid (before the Magistrates) of children being lost; that the circumstances were just like those of Hunan, Kiangsi, Yang Chow, Tienmen, and Ta-mingfu and Kwang P'ing Fu belonging to this Province, in all which places inflammatory documents and anonymous placards were posted, spreading in a disorderly manner all kinds (of rumours); that afterwards, in the decision of cases (arising out of, or connected with these rumours), the truth or falsehood of these inflammatory documents and anonymous placards had not been examined into and made clear; that the Tientsin people, being daily accustomed to hear the language employed in these documents and placards of other places, had already come to believe it; and moreover that, in consequence of the door of the Foreign Cathedral being kept shut all the year round; in consequence of the Cathedral and the Sisters' establishment having underground cellars, designed to let out the damp air, and to store coal and charcoal; in consequence of those who applied for medical relief being detained; and, lastly, in consequence of the receiving and keeping on the foreign premises the poor, the sick and the dying—suspicions were accumulated without any means of dispelling them. (The memorial continues) that in the 4th and 5th months of the present year (May and June) it happened that some kidnappers who by means of drugs stupefied people, and these (or their doing so) implicated the religious establishments; that the Tientsin people, seeing the Consul Fontanier firing at an officer of Government, immediately raised a clamour of ten thousand voices, and they at once rose as one man (against the French). The truth of the matter (according to Tseng Kwo Fan) is that, as to the talk about scooping out eyes, ripping open hearts, and killing people, the greater part is false, without a particle of real evidence.*

In this matter, Tseng Kwo Fan has been repeatedly charged, in concert with Chunghow, to act with impartiality. And the Governor and his colleague state, in their memorial, that this affair is all unfounded rumour. The reason of the suspicions caused by Foreigners (or according to the reading of another copy, supposed to be the authentic one, "the way in which the Tientsin people got up their suspicions") is now plainly seen. Should the like rumours arise in other Provinces, the host of suspicions (engendered by these rumours) may by degrees be dissipated.

With reference to the scoundrels who stupefy and kidnap children and others, there are already severe enactments against them; but lest, through lapse of time, men should think lightly of the law, let the Board of Punishments, when a criminal of the kind is brought up for trial, at once consult as to what additional punishment should be attached to this offence. Afterwards, if kidnappers should be seized in the Provinces, let them also be severely dealt with, in accordance with the decision of the Board of Punishments, so as to be a warning against such cruelty and wickedness.

In the Capital, which is the very seat of goodness, such blackguards ought to be much more searched out. Let, then, the Commandant of the city continually be on the watch, and if these villains should be met with, let them be at once handed over to the Hingpu Board of Punishments) for more than ordinarily severe punishment. Respect this.

Tseng Kwo Fan memorializes us stating that Chang Kwong Tsao, Prefect of Tientsin, and Liu Kieh, District Magistrate of Tientsin, in dealing with the matter of the hostile collision between the people and the Christians, were neglectful as regards precaution before the affair took place, and, after it had occurred, shewed themselves further incapable of promptly apprehending the offenders, on which grounds he solicits that these two officials be stripped of their rank and subjected to punishment. We ordain hereupon that Chang Kwang Tsao and Liu Kieh (the *Chi fu* and *Chi-hsien*) be at once stripped of their rank, and handed over to the Board of Punishment for adjudication of their offence. Let the Board take note hereof.

Respect this!

THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT OUTBREAK.

The following interesting letter, under date Tientsin, July 20th, appears in the Shanghai *Courier*:—

SIR,—That the massacre at Tientsin, and the outrages which preceded it in other parts of the Empire are in some way connected can hardly be questioned by any one well acquainted with the matters, and who is conversant also with the state of feeling and modes of expression common among the people.

That these acts of violence and bloodshed, with which, thanks to the criminal apathy of civilized governments, we have become too sadly familiar in China, and which will still not have reached their climax unless the innocent blood now should rouse the spirit which once made "Civis Romanus sum" a word of power even upon an Englishman's lips—I say, that these outrages are not simply the work of the people, and proofs as we are so often told, of their bitter and invincible hostility to us, is also beginning to be understood both here and in Europe. The fact may still be doubted by those who meet few except the officials and the literati, it will probably continue to be rigorously denied by those who take their inspiration from the yamens, but it is true nevertheless, and should be stated and re-stated in all its naked simplicity and pregnant meaning. The *people, left to themselves*, are *friendly* to foreigners. Many amongst us, who have travelled extensively among them, and had numberless opportunities of meeting them both in city and country, have enjoyed too many proofs of their kind and even hospitable spirit to doubt it. There *is no such thing* as an innate and national feeling of hatred to us. It is true that the *appearance* of such a feeling can be got up to order. Any man even moderately familiar with the structure of Chinese society, and above all, which the terrorism exercised by the yamens, can easily understand this. Let the word go forth from their superiors, let libellous stories be set afloat

* Other translations make this document to declare that the rumours are all false; but a correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, who gives the above translation, mentions that the character used is the well known *foh*, *much* or *many*, and that there is no doubt that the rendering, "the greater part," is correct.

respecting us, and—the real authors of the mischief keeping carefully in the background—the ignorant and misguided masses, among whom not a few of the so-called literati must be numbered, will rise in bitter hostility. But, with the exception of the dangerous classes, which abound in every country to the dread of citizens,—the people are glad to be recalled to peace and order, and are unquestionably every year becoming more and more disposed to recognise and welcome intercourse with foreign nations as helpful and even necessary to them. The foolish suggestion of a late writer in the *Cycle* that the introduction of machinery and especially of steamers may have helped to cause the Tientsin tragedy, is only another proof of the obtuseness of men of his class. It is notorious that in the north, at any rate, the influence of such innovations has been eminently and evidently good, and that numbers would deprecate their removal.

We are thus brought face with the fact that to the ruling classes, or more properly, to a considerable and powerful section of these, we are indebted for our repeated troubles, and for all the difficulties which impede the civilization of the country. And it is no small addition to the mortification which such a fact is fitted to inspire that it is but yesterday that we were fighting in the interests of these very men, and that they are actually indebted to us for their continued possession of the power which they use so basely.

Still, it is perhaps possible that the present outrages have another origin.

It is possible that the riots at Yangchow, Nanking, and Hankow, and the murders in Tientsin, Formosa and Szechuen have been due to other influences. It is possible that the Chinese Government is anxious to observe its treaty obligations, and can hardly be held responsible for these things. I say, it is *possible*: whether the evidence already at our command points to such conclusions is another matter.

Now, Sir, it appears to me that if properly sustained at the present crisis, the public press may be able to render most important aid in eliciting the real significance of these events, and their probable bearing upon the future. And it is with the view of urging upon all who have any facilities for gaining accurate information to use those facilities to the utmost, and to publish the facts so obtained, that I now write. It has hitherto been the fashion to represent insult and injuries to foreigners either as mere local riots, the expression of popular feeling, or, at most, as the work of over zealous anti-foreign officials, whose conduct the government disapproved, but could with difficulty control. The extraordinary state of things now existing must give a rude shock to such theories. Events of great moment are occurring in such rapid succession as to be almost synchronous—have they, or have they not, a common origin? Can we trace them to some one influence? How far are the circumstances and the antecedent, and subsequent action of officials alike in each case?——This is a large question, and which to be adequately dealt with, will need a large induction of facts.

I would venture to suggest two lines of enquiry which may be pursued jointly. The one is founded upon the assumption that these occurrences are due simply to the hatred of the anti-foreign party throughout the empire, while the root of all the evil must be sought in the capital itself;—the other rests upon the fact that even foreign alliances have not yet succeeded in re-establishing the tottering dominion of the Manchus, and that it is quite conceivable that astute revolutionary leaders may be willing to use foreign bayonets to weaken the government they wish to overthrow. It would take too long to indicate how these two lines of enquiry be prosecuted. But, with regard to the first, I may hint that it is reported,—with what truth I know not.—

(a) That the leading members of the pro-foreign party in Peking are out of office.

(b) That there has been, singularly enough, a general issue of questionable proclamations throughout the Empire having reference to kidnapping.

(c) That everywhere the crime is now connected with foreigners.

(d) That, unless overawed by the immediate dread of consequences, as at Yentai and elsewhere, the conduct of the mandarins in reference the feeling thus excited has been similar to that in Tientsin. Such points certainly deserve examination.

With regard to the second, it may be enough to remind you—

(a) Of the large Mahomedan element in the population.

(b) Of the unity and evident organization which so remarkably characterise the sect.

(c) Of the successful insurrections in the Western provinces; and,

(d) Of the enormous advantage which the leaders of these movements would secure if they could embroil the Tartar government with some foreign power, and so compel it to draw off its forces from the contest with themselves.

It is only fair to add that this latter is the explanation most in favour with many intelligent natives who are friendly to foreigners. They strongly suspect the present troubles to be due to the action of Mahommedan agents. They found their opinion upon the facts just alluded to, and also upon the prominent part taken by local Mahommedans in the outrages here. The fact that all the kidnappers as yet executed in the north are represented as Shantung men is moreover looked upon by some as indicating that the 'evil rumours' emanate from an organization having its headquarters in that province. Additional significance may perhaps be given to this suggestion by the undoubted fact that the events of the fatal 21st June were the subject of popular converse—in short, foretold—in Shantung ten days before they took place. Hints like these may not be without value.

If asked for my own opinion, I should say 'Both influences may be at work.' It may be that able as he undoubtedly is, Tseng-kwo-fan and his compeers are to some extent the unconscious tools of others. But it must be alike our interest and our duty to endeavour to arrive at the truth. And whatever be the origin of these atrocities, common sense demands that such decisive measures shall be at once taken to vindicate the sanctity of foreign life as shall convince both the rulers and people of China that it can no longer be taken with impunity. A Chinaman said to me only this morning, "A few years ago no one durst kill a *dog* which was the property of a foreigner, now even the Christian ministers are killed, and no notice is taken of it. See what is the result." He was alluding to the murder of my late beloved colleague, Mr. Williamson. Was he wrong in his deduction?

Yours obediently,
JONATHAN LEES.

LETTER FROM BARON RICHTOFEN.

The following letter addressed to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce forms a sequel to the one recently published, which gave particulars of Baron Richtofen's journey as far as Fanching:—

Dear Sir,—I have completed my journey overland from Canton to Peking, and hasten to write you some particulars relating to the latter part of it.

I left Hankow on March 12th, and ascended the Han river to the mart of Fanching, opposite the city of Shang-yang fu. As I addressed you an account of my observations on the Han river from that place, I now now commence my notes with the departure from Fanching.

The road to the north forks at Nanyang fu. The main branch, which has been repeatedly gone over by foreigners (f. i. Mr. Wylie in 1866, Mr. Oxenham in 1868, Comte Rochechouart in 1870), continues through nearly level country to Pien-liang-ching or Kaifung-fu, and thence to Peking; while another branch leads directly north, through a mountainous region, to Honanfu. I took the latter route. I then examined several coal districts situated in the province of Honan, north and south of the Yellow River. From Hwai-king-fu I continued my journey through Shansi. The main line of it is marked by the places: Tse-chau fu, Ping yang fu, Tai yuen fu, Ping ting chau, Ching ting fu, Peking.

I will now attempt to give you a sketch of the main features of the regions through which I passed, confining my account to such subjects as may be of immediate and practical interest. As I went through districts which differ much from each other in character, I will describe them in the order in which I passed through them.

PROVINCE OF HONAN.

From Fanching the waggon road follows the course of the Pe-ho. The frontier of Hupé and Honan is reached after 85 li of travel. My route then led by Sin-ye-hien, Nan-yang fu, Nan-chau, Lu-shan-hien Ju chau, Honanfu, Kung-hien, Tz'shui-hien, to Hwaiking-fu, which is a total distance of 1,200 li, on roads which, with the exception of that portion between Fanching and Nan-yang-fu, had not before been seen by foreigners. Even the early Jesuits appear not to have been acquainted with the important passage of Nanchau. I believe that nowhere on earth does there exist a more good-natured race than inhabit the province of Honan. It is true, that in few portions of China was I so much molested by the curiosity of the people, as in the cities and, chiefly, the trading marts of Honan. The news of our journey preceded us constantly, and we* found frequently tens of thousands of people waiting to see us, and the roads lined for miles by the villagers of the vicinity, but, importunate as this crowding is, it is impossible to be much provoked, when one sees the anxiety of the people, carefully to avoid anything that might gave offence. I heard the epithet of "Yang-kwei-tsze" only in one or two places, situated on the Yellow River. The density of the population is enormous, chiefly in the low land adjoining the Yellow River, on the north.

1. Valley of the Peho.—Two twin rivers, the Tangho and the Peho drain an area of about 8,000 (statute) square miles, of that portion of of Honan which belongs to the basin of the Han. Both are navigable for small boats, all the year round. They unite a short distance before emptying into the Han, the Tang river giving the name to their joint waters, and to the shipping place Tangbokou, which is situated at its mouth, about three miles below Fanching. The Tangbo† is the more important of the two, as on one of its affluents, the Tsanho, is situated the famous mark of Shikichin, which is the entrepot for the transport of all merchandize, between the north eastern provinces on the one hand, and the central and southwestern on the other. Its importance is evident, if it is considered, that there is from here a continuous water-communication, south, west, and south-east, to remote regions of the Empire, while to the north and north-west there is no longer any water-communication at all, and in a northeasterly direction it commences only at a considerable distance; also, that there is no other road besides that passing through Shi Ki Chin, by which goods can with convenience be transported from Hupé, Szechuen, Hunan, etc., to Honan, Shansi, and some portions of Chili. These circumstances, place Shi Ki Chin considerably ahead of Fanching, as regards their relative commercial importance. I have tried to show, in my letter from Fanching, that the value of that place is overrated. The reason why it is better known than Shi Ki Chin, to the merchants of Hankow is, that the vessels which leave Hankow, with goods destined for the north-eastern provinces, are only bound to Fanching, where all merchandize is put on small boats, adopted for the shallows of the Tang-ho. This river is so short that the rains, in summer, can exert only a temporary and transitory influence on the state of the water, and is therefore navigated by small boats all the year round.

The Pe-ho is navigable to Nan-yang-fu, at all seasons. The navigation is difficult and slow, on account of the numerous bends, and not of any importance excepting for the adjoining districts.

The great Peking road follows the Peho to Nanyangfu, and is joined near Yuchau by a branch from Shikichin. For this reason, there is scarcely any traffic on it between Fanching and Yuchau, while from that place onwards the road is said to be a much travelled highway.

The Honanfu road is equally destitute of traffic, between Nanyangfu and Nan chau. Here it is joined by a road from Shikichin, and this junction is immediately attended by the signs of a considerable intercommunication.

The valley of the two rivers is an extensive and densely populated plain, of moderate fertility, surrounded by barren hills. It appears that in the north east there is a wide gap (not marked on maps), between the northern and eastern hills, as the Peking road is said to pass through open country all the way to Kaifung-fu, and hills being visible only in the distance. The products of the country are agricultural, and, though very large in quantity, appear to be mostly consumed by the great number of inhabitants. With the exception of cotton, of which a considerable quantity is exported westward, hemp, a trifling amount of silk, and an inferior kind of opium, which is only raised for local consumption, none of the productions appear to deserve much notice.

Before leaving this region, I must mention the occurrence of coal in it. As I did not know before of the existence of any coalfield at all, in the whole basin of the Han river, and as the total absence of this fuel appeared to be corroborated by the fact that Hunan coal is largely shipped to Fanching, and up the Pe-ho to Nanyangfu (where it is sold at 5 to 5½ *cash* per cattie), I was much interested to learn, that coal is mined in the Kiulishan, a mountain range one hundred li north of Nanyangfu, and the first on the borders of the valley. I visited the place. The coal bearing strata occur here quite isolated, and in a very remarkable position. They carry two small seams of inferior anthracite, which is dug in quite a number of small mines, and sold at 1 *cash* per cattie. At Nanyangfu it could be delivered at 5 *cash*; but it cannot compete at that price with the coal from Hunan, which has travelled more than twenty five times the distance. The locality will not deserve any farther attention; but it retains its interest as the only known instance of the occurrence of coal in the basin of the Han river.

2. The Funiushan.—Between the plain of Nanyangfu and the valley of Lushanhien, on the Shaho, I passed through a series of parallel mountain ranges, trending W. by S. to E. by S., and chiefly consisting of metamorphic formations and granite. The main range is known all over the country by the name of Funiushan, and retains it for the length of 830 li. As this is one of the few instances where the Chinese have given a definite, and generally accepted, name to a long range of mountains, it should be retained, in the place of "Peling," and other vague denominations, by which the same range is designated on our maps.

This mountain range is of interest and importance, being, as it appears, the eastern termination of the great (Chinese) Kwenlun range of Central Asia, which gives origin to the Yellow River. Being nearly impassable, it forms, throughout its extent, an efficient barrier to intercommunication, first between Kokonoor and Tibet, and then between northern and central China. There are only two passages known to me, west of that at Nanchau. One is between Laohokou on the Han and Singan fu in Shensi, is said to lead through gorges and over a high pass. The other connects Singanfu with Hanchungfu, or the head waters of the Han. It is a famous mountain road, reputed for its wild scenery and the high mountains which it crosses. It forms part of the highway from Peking to Chingtufu and Tibet. These two roads are only passable for pack-animals. The first and only convenient trade road, through the same mountain range, is that by way of Nanchau, which I took. The altitude of the pass above the sea is between 1,000 and 1,500 feet, though the mountains rise to 4,000 and 5,000 feet on either side, and attain greater altitudes a little distance west. The watershed is approached from the south by an affluent of the Pe ho, and the northern descent follows a small feeder of the Shaho. If an engineer were to construct an imaginary cut, through a high mountain range, for laying a convenient railroad track, he could scarcely solve his task more perfectly than nature has done in this gigantic cut—thousands of feet deep, and one hundred li in length, which crosses all the parallel ranges composing the Funiushan. The grade is so gentle, and the width of the passage so favourable, that a railroad could be built through it without the slightest difficulty.

A little further east, the great range of the Funiu-han terminates. It constitutes probably one of the most important features in the geography and geology of China.

From an economical point of view, little positive importance attaches directly to this range (the Funiushan). With the exception to the populous city of Nan chau, the country is thinly inhabited. It excels, however, in the culture of wild silk, which is brought for sale to Lushanhien. Many hillsides, consisting of granite, marble, sandstone, and other kinds of rock that do not excel by the fertility of the soil resulting from their decomposition, are covered with stumps of oaks, planted in rows. These belong to two species, the leaves of both of which constitute the food of the wild silkworm. There are two crops of worms raised, one in June, and the other in August. Late frosts damage the leaves of the oak trees, dry heat is injurious to the worms, while rains are favourable to their growth. In the last two years the worms were small and sickly, and as the crop on the fields, too, had failed, I found the people living in the hills off the road, literally in a starving condition.

* That is, myself and my interpreter, Paul Splingaert, a Belgian, who has been my companion on my travels through China ever since eighteen months. I cannot praise too highly the services he has rendered me, by his admirable ability in Chinese conversation, by his courageous conduct and good tact, as well as by his honesty and fidelity. I owe it to him, that we are on friendly terms with the natives, wherever we have an opportunity to have intercourse with them.

† The river has its name from the city of Tang tien, situated on its banks, and must not be confounded with the Tanho, another important affluent of the Han, by which goods are shipped from Laohokon to Shensi.

2. *Lushanhien and Juchau.*

Lushanhien is situated in the broad valley of the Shaho, Juchau in that of the Juho. Lushanhien is widely known by its large trade in wild silk, which is all raised in the Funiushan. I am sorry that I cannot give particulars in regard to this trade; the almost unexampled crowding of people rendered it utterly impossible to make enquiries. I have have seen only very coarse but very durable fabrics. The raw silk is torn off from the cocoons, and threads are spun from it in the rudest manner. This thread is sold at a little less than a tael per cattie. It is probable that the cultivation of the silk oak is capable of great extension among these barren hills, of which no other use is made; and that the manipulations can be much improved, if the inhabitants are encouraged to use more care, in a similar way as the crops of tea, in Hunan and Hupé, have increased in quantity and improved in quality, in consequence of the increased foreign demand. There is also some silk of the mulberry silk worm, made in the valley of the Sha ho.

Lushan is a very populous city, and the seat of various manufactures, such as paper, pottery, and iron-castings. The pig iron is imported from Tsechaufu in Shansi. Formerly it was procured from the vicinity, as I will show in another paragraph; and the amount of old iron, on hand from that time, may in part account for the general use to which iron is put throughout this region. I was particularly struck by the extensive use of carts with four wheels of cast-iron, and of superior construction. They are employed in the transportation of freight for short and long distances. Potteries are plentiful in the vicinity.

Some of these industrial pursuits are due to the vicinity of the coalfield of Lushan and Juchau, which extends, as a plateau of a few elevation, between the valleys of the two rivers. The width, where I crossed it, is 70 li. This coal region is otherwise comparatively unproductive.

Juchau is situated in a valley which is about six miles broad, and abounds in agricultural products. While the Shaho winds its course slowly over a flat of sand and pebbles about a mile in width, the Juho, owing to the greater altitude of its valley, is a rapid stream, and and has well defined channels. All beyond their banks is rich bottomland, capable of constant irrigation from wells. The scenery is beautiful, owing to the picturesque background of the Tuniushan to the southwest; and a cluster of high mountain ranges which intervenes between Juchau and the Yellow river; among them is the Sungshan, one of the sacred mountains of China, and probably about 7,000 feet high. The most prominent feature in the landscape is the isolated Weitonshan, standing high aloft in front of the Tuniushan. Large lead mines are said to be worked in it. Silver is extracted from the lead. This metal (at 140 *cash* per cattie), together with white lead, are exported to Shansi and Shensi.

Cotton is the staple of the agricultural products. It is exported by Shi-ki-chin (360 li) to Funching and Lao-ho-kou. The price at Juchau is 380 *cash* per cattie of 22 ounces, at Fanching from 280 to 300 *cash* per cattie of 16 ounces. Eighty out of every hundred *mow* were said to be planted with cotton, at the time of the second crop. Wheat, barley, peas, beans, rapeseed, sweet potatoes and poppy constitute the first crop; cotton, Indian corn, millet kenliang, beans, and hemp, the second.

4. Ho-nan-fu.—The road from Juchau to Honanfu leads around the west end of the triangular shaped group of the high Sungshan ranges, through a slightly elevated but open country of moderate fertility. A few miles south of the city it passes through the natural gate of the Lungmen, whose steep limestone walls are adorned with monuments of the Wei, and Tang dynasties, when Loyang, near Honanfu, was the capital of the Empire.* The finest piece of workmanship is a temple of the Wei, excavated in the solid rock, and dedicated to the mother of Buddha. Its walls are covered with inscriptions and bas-reliefs. I had brushing taken of some of the former, with the intention of presenting them to the Asiatic Society. But Dr. Wells Williams, who had the kindness to decipher them for me, informs me that they are of no value, being only votive tablets from the time of the Wei dynasty, put under effigies of Buddha, and dating from the year 497 to 520 of our era. The bas-reliefs are remarkable on account of their graceful design.

Honanfu is situated in the fertile valley of the Loho, which extends eastward to Kunghien. It is parallel to the Yellow River, and separated from it by a ridge about 500 feet high. The city offers nothing remarkable. But in the vicinity, chiefly in the northern hillsand among the temples of the Sungshan, the antiquarian may find interesting relics of those dynasties which had their residence near Honanfu.

Three roads from the east and south unite at Ho nan fu, and only one leads west. This fact gives some importance to that city as place of transit, because there is no waggon-road leading west from Kiangnan, Shantung and eastern Honan, but that must pass through Honanfu by one of the three lines mentioned, in order to reach the northwestern provinces. As they are important trade roads, a few more words in regard to them may be of interest.

1st. The southern road forks at Juchau, both branches leading to important centres of of commerce. The first, to Shikichin, connects the trade to and from Fanching, Hankow, and the Han river generally.

The second goes to Chow-kia-kou, a very considerable mart situated in Honan, near the city of Chin-chau-fu, at the place of confluence of three rivers, which unite to form the Sha-ho. This river, in its turn, joins the Hwai Ho a well-known feeder of that portion of the grand canal, north of Yang-chau-fu. Chow-kia-kou is considered as the head of navigation, though rivers may be ascended by small boats a short distance farther up, at high water. I learned that the navigation from Chingkiang to Chow-kia-kou is by no means easy. There is a place in the department of Tung-yang-fu, where the Hwai river is full of rocks. Boats cannot pass it, and all goods must be carried eight li by land. Then they continue their journey through to Chow-kia-kou by water, but the navigation of the Sha Ho is said to be difficult. I did not learn particulars in regard to the charges for freight, and the squeezes between Chingkiang and Chow-kia-kou.

2nd.—The second road leaves Honanfu by the east gate, and continues parallel to the Yellow river, and south of it, to Tienliang Ching or Kiafungfu. I followed it to Sz'shuihien, a distance of 195 li. Between Kunghien and Sz'shuihien it crosses a ridge over 1,000 feet high, a very inconvenient passage. It is little in use, excepting by travellers. What little traffic there is from the marts of Lungmenkou and Tienliang (both situated on the Hwangho) to Honanfu, ascends the river to Mangtsinbien, 40 li from Honanfu.

3rd.—The third road crosses the Hwangho at Mangtsinhien, and goes thence in a north-easterly direction to Hwenkingfu, Tinwuhcin and Weihwaifu, where it joins the great road from Fanching to Peking. The chief commercial place with which it establishes a connection is Taukouchin, situated on the Weiho 70 li below Weihwaifu. It is 1,200 li distant from Tientsin, and is said to be reached from that place by easy navigation.

4th.—The western road follows the southern bank of the Yellow River for 700 li, to its great bend at the fortified pass know as the Tung Kwan, which plays an important part in Chinese history. Here it unites with another great waggon road coming from Peking, through the province of Shansi. The united trunk road then on to Singan-fu and Lan-chau-fu, and is passable for carts at least as far as Su-chau-fu far in north western Kansu, and 3,500 li distant from Honanfu. There are several branches from this trunk road in Shensi.†

By this system of roads, Honanfu and the north-western provinces are connected with three places of commerce, each of which marks the head of permanent navigation of the respective rivers on which they are situated, namely, Shi Ki Chin, which establishes the connection with Hankow, Chowkiakou, the depôt of the goods coming from Chinkiang, and Tankow, which occupies a similar position in respect to Tientsin. The two other places, Lungmenkou and Tienliang, are of subordinate importance. The distance of Honanfu from Shi Ki Chin is 540 li, from Chow Kia Kou 700 li, and from Tankow 500 li. They are all connected with Honanfu by what the Chinese call good waggon roads. Although freight from Shanghai to Chowkiakou is probably cheaper than to the two other places, that mart contributes scarcely at all to the supply of Honanfu, owing to the greater distance by land, and, perhaps, to extravagant squeezes on the water route; while between Shikichin and Tankow the imports appear to be fairly divided. One can, indeed, indicate with safety the mart from which each separate place in Honan receives its chief imports, if one takes account of its relative distance from each of the three sources, or rather intermediate places, of supply. Thus, Juchau draws its imports almost exclusively from Shikichin, Hwaikiangfu from Tankow, while the south eastern portion of the province is supplied from Chowkiakou. It is difficult to tell which of the three places takes the largest share of the commerce of the province of Honan. But Shikichin and Tankow have an advantage by supplying Honanfu, through which a considerable amount of goods pass that are destined for Shensi and Kansu.

* I would strongly advise any traveller who may hereafter visit the region of Ho Nan Fu, not to neglect making a trip from Ju Chau to Tang Fung Hien. This city is situated between the mountains, and immediately at the foot of the sacred Sung Shan and the still grander Yu Tsai Shan, both of which are said to be full of ancient temples. The scenery must be very grand, and the geology of exceeding interest. I did not visit the place, because I had had no opportunity, previous to my visit, of forming a correct idea of the country. It happens frequently, on a first tour of reconnaissance, that one knows too late what would have been the route of travel, and must be satisfied with giving a hint to succeeding travellers.

The conditions as here described, will probably be modified in the course of the next few years. Tankow is more favourably situated than Shi Ki Chin, because, during the greater part of the year, goods can be carried by boat to Sin Wu Hien, 170 li higher up the Wei river, and 330 li from Honanfu. It is probably owing to the old-established trade connection with Hankow, which formerly supplied all southern produce and foreign goods, that Tankow has not yet gained the ascendency over Shi Ki Chin, in furnishing the region of Honanfu with foreign imports; it needs only time to effect this change. On the other hand, Hankow will not lose, because it will eventually monopolize the importation of most articles into Shensi and Kansu, by the mart of Lao Ho Kou on the Han, and thereby divert a portion of the Tientsin trade, which is already rapidly diminishing in value. By that route (Lao Ho Kou) there are five days of land travel to Si Ngan Fu, while by way of Shi Ki Chin and Honanfu, or of Tankou and Honan Fu, there are fifteen. It is the length of transportation by land which comes almost solely in consideration, in China; where the supply depends upon the cost of freight, a few hundred li more or less by water do not materially affect it.

The cost of transportation by land of goods, whether it be done by carts, on animals, on wheelbarrows, or by men, is nearly the same throughout the whole country, from Fanching to Peking, and may be safely put at 3¼ to 3¾ *cash* per li per picul, (equal to about 16 cents per English mile per ton.) In some exceptional cases (for instance where camels are employed), I found it as low as 2¼ *cash*, and in others (as on difficult hill-roads), as high as 4 *cash* per picul; but the first figure may be taken as the true standard, on all great trade roads. As compared with boat traffic on the Chinese waters, the cost of freight by land is therefore from twenty to forty times as high, as the high standard on those rivers which are easily navigated.

The chief article of trade of the region of Honan Fu is cotton. It appears that the various imports are chiefly paid for by the sale of this staple. I was told that the sales continue all the year round, and average about 10,000 taels daily, in the city. It is chiefly exported to Shensi and Kansu, and a smaller amount to Shansi and Hupe. When I travelled through the country, it was just the time of sowing cotton; by far the greater portion of all land, other than alluvial, had been prepared for this culture. The alluvial bottom lands along the Lo-ho, which are yearly inundated, were a magnificent garden of wheat, fruit-trees and poppy.

The cultivation of the poppy is spread throughout all the regions which I traversed. In Honan and Shansi, people date the commencement of the use of opium 25 years back, that of the cultivation of the poppy twelve years. Since that time the progress in both respects has been astonishing, and on the whole route from Fanching to Peking, I found scarcely any but native opium in use. Wealthy people only continue to smoke the foreign or "Kwang-tung" opium, and acknowledge that it is superior in flavour to the Chinese. It appears that a great deal of it is adulterated by the Canton merchants, in order to put it within reach of the common people. No wonder therefore, that the inhabitants of small towns and villages are generally of the opinion, that India opium is inferior, in quality, to the better descriptions of their own produce.

The general classification of opium, from different countries, in regard to quality, is as follows:—1st, Indian or "Kwangtung;" 2nd, Kansu; 3rd, Shensi; 4th, Honan, and Shansi; 5th, Szechuen and Kweichau. There is only one opinion as to the superiority of the Kansu and Shensi opium, and the inferiority of that from Szechuen and Kweichau, to that produced in all other provinces of China. The gradations in price are in perfect accordance with these distinctions. Szechuen opium is everywhere the cheapest, and therefore extensively consumed by the common people. Its price varies between 400 and 500 *cash* a tael; Honan, Shansi, sell at 600, to 700 *cash*, Shensi, at 800; Kansu from 900 to 1000; foreign at 800 to 1600 *cash*.

All these prices are for prepared opium. From all I could learn, it may be said that the foreign drug is nearly driven out of the market, or, at least, that it is almost only in use with those classes of people who can afford to pay for the flavour of the unadulterated article. This is probably due, in some measure, to adulteration; but is quite certain, that even the better descriptions of Indian opium have to compete with a dangerous rival in that raised in the provinces of Kansu and Shensi.

5th.—The Yellow River. I crossed the Yellow River near Sz'shuihien, 200 li east of Honanfu. The river is here about one and a half mile wide, and divided into several shallow branches, with broad sandbanks between. The southern shore is steep, the north flat and indistinct. These appear to be the main features of the river, for a considerable distance, west and east of the place where I crossed it. The water is extremely muddy, the current from two to three miles an hour. The mere crossing of the river is attended with considerable difficulty. It is said to occupy not unfrequently a whole day, and not to be possible at all when the wind is fresh from the west. These circumstances did not bode well for the news I was to gather, in regard to the capability of the river for navigation. The substance of my information is this, that the Yellow River is navigable between the mart of Lungmenkou* and the city of Mangtsinbien, 40 li north east of Honanfu, a total distance of 125 miles, in an air line. The boats should draw no more than three feet, and most of them draw only one foot. The navigation is slow and difficult, on account of the frequent shoals, and the swiftness of the current, and because the banks of the river are not adapted for tracking. When the water is high, the difficulties are considered to be even greater than they were in April, the time of my visit. Above Mang Tsin Hien, the river is properly not navigable to the great bend (160 miles in an air line), because its bed is rocky and the current very strong. The journey is sometimes successful performed with very small boats but it is considered a daring undertaking; and as the boats are almost entirely dependant on the wind, they need a long time to go up stream, and carry no heavy cargo. All goods destined for the upper country are landed at Mangtsinhien, and continue their journey via Honanfu, by land alone. I was told that, above the great bend, the Yellow River can again be navigated for a short distance, probably to the neighbourhood of the narrows of the Lungmen. But on the whole, we must arrive at the conclusion, that the Yellow River, though one of the largest rivers, scarcely deserves the epithet navigable, even though we do not possess any accurate researches beyond the limit of that portion of the stream which has become so well known by the admirable labours of Mr. Ney Elias.

Perhaps we would not be forced to so absolutely unfavourable a conclusion, if we were in possession of observations on the condition of the river at high water. It is then, chiefly, the swiftness of the current which renders navigation difficult for native craft. And as this is not an impediment to steamers, there is a slight chance left, that for them the river may be navigable in the summer season, at least in portions of its course. But, on the other hand, it appears that the rise of the river at the place where I crossed it is only a few feet, owing probably to the rapid descent of the water, the width of the river, and the flatness and ill-defined character of the northern bank. I believe that a rise of five feet, at that place, would allow the river to carry past any given point, at least from ten to fifteen times the volume of water which flowed down in April.

I attempted, too, to collect some information in regard to the destructions caused by the Yellow River, above the point where its new course branches off from the old bed. It is the region adjoining the right bank, commencing from a place a few miles below the city of Sz'shui-hien, which is chiefly exposed to them. The last destructive flood, before 1868, took place 22 years ago, at Law-yang-hien, just opposite the place where the new river leaves the old bed through a break in its left bank. The flood of 1868 was caused by the rupture of the embankments between Ching-chau and Yung-tsi-hien, about 150 li above Kai-fung-fu. It recurred at the same place in 1869, in a far more destructive way. A region of about 200 li in length and about the same in breadth, comprising the districts of Ching Chau, Chung Mau Hien, Wei Shi Hien, Tung Hu Hien, Ki Hien, and a portion of Chin Liu Hien, was then flooded. The water was shallow, and few lives were destroyed. But the lasting damage to the country is said to be enormous, because the inundated region was covered with sand, and the greater portion of it has been rendered unfit for the cultivation of grain. It is therefore evident, that the report of a connection existing between the waters of the Yellow River and those of the Yangtse, by way of the Sha Ho, Hwhi Ho and the Grand Canal (if by no other channel) was well founded. But I was told by my informants, that the water on and near the bank of the Hwangho was so shallow as not to admit navigation from it to the southern waters. At present the connection does no longer exist, as the damaged embankments are said to have been completely repaired by the government, at an expense, as the mandarins relate, of two million taels.

The two places mentioned, and another which is 10 li above Kai Fung Fu, have been considered from of old as those which are most exposed to danger. The reason is, that the embankments are made of fine sand, and cannot easily be kept in repair.

6th.—Coal regions south of the Yellow River.—In going northwards from the Han river, the places where coal occurs increase gradually in number. It appears that no coal mines exist in all that country intermediate between the range of the Funiushan and the Yang-tse, from Ichang to Nanking; and although it is probable that the numbers of the coal formation, which make up a portion of that country, are not completely destitute of coal, yet the absence of any known mines leaves but little prospect of finding any coal that would be worth extracting.

The first mines are met with on the southern slope of the Funiushan. I have mentioned, on another page, that they do not deserve much attention.

The coalfield of Lushan and Juchau follows next. It is the only one known, between those of central Hunan and of Pingyangfu in Shansi, which produces bituminous coal. I crossed it between the cities of Lushanhien and Juchau. It forms here a plateau a few hundred feet high and 70 li broad, and is nicely defined by the valleys of the two rivers Shaho and Juho, while beyond there are its geological boundaries, namely, the chain of the Funiushan to the south, and the high ranges of the Sungshan group to the north. Going east, its area diminishes in width, as the two rivers converge, while to the west its boundaries are irregular and less clearly defined. It extends in that direction into the Iyang district, and probably beyond. The substructure of the plateau consists of limestone. The coal measures rest on it. Some portions of the coal district, are full of disturbances, in others the stratification is quite regular. Coal is extracted in several places. There are a considerable number of workable coal beds, as can be distinctly seen in some ravines which are cut through and expose them to view. But the Chinese do never work more than one coalbed in one mine. They select, of course, that which is the most favourable as regards situation, thickness, and quality of coal. That which is worked most is from 6 to 8 feet thick. The coal is black, laminated, of uneven fracture, and brittle. It is a caking and coking coal of tolerable purity, though in some places containing much sulphuret of iron. Very little lump coal is produced, nearly all that comes out of the mines being nut and small. All coal which arrives at the surface is immediately delivered to contractors, who select first the large pieces and sell them at 100 *cash* per picul, and burn the rest to coke. This is sold at 240 *cash* per picul. As a few thousand small coke kilns are burning simultaneously at every mining place, and are attended to by a large number of workmen, these places have a busy and lively appearance, and are known from afar by the volumes of black smoke which are emitted. The coke is largely consumed in the vicinity, and carried in various directions, to within a distance of 150 li, by means of ox-carts which run on four cast-iron wheels, as before described.

In this district, the Chinese do not work their mines to advantage. The greatest depth at which they mine is 200 feet. Wherever the coalbeds sink to greater depth, their progress is checked. There would be no difficulty in finding more favourable places, where several coalbeds could be mined through one set of works, and probably much better and more solid coal would be extracted.

Much additional importance is imparted to the coalfield of Lushan, by the profuse occurrence of excellent clay iron ore in the coalbearing strata. It was smelted during the time of the Ming dynasty, and numerous large piles of slags still bear witness to the great extent to which iron was manufactured. It appears that the troubles attending the accession of the new dynasty, caused the complete cessation of the manufacture of iron in this much exposed region, while it continued to flourish in the recesses of the mountains of Shansi. It did not revive afterwards, and, although the inhabitants know well, the iron ores, they pretend to have completely lost the science of extracting the metal. The favourable geographical position of the Lushan district, renders it probable that it will still play an important part in providing a portion of China with iron.

Proceeding north, we enter the coal region of Ho nan-fu. It joins the last immediately to the north, but differs from it, on geological grounds, and because all the coal in it is anthracite. The chief mining places are: 1st, Taupo, situated 100 li northwest of Juchau, and at the same distance south-south-east of Honanfu; 2nd, the Kingping-shan hills of Iyang-hien, 100 li southwest of Honanfu; the district must not be confounded with another Iyang hien belonging to Juchau, politically as well as in regard to its coalfields; 3rd, the hills south of Kung hien, 130 li east of Honanfu. The extraction of coal in these various localities is considerable, and allows a very populous country to be well supplied with fuel. The thickness of the coal beds worked varies from 6 to 18 feet. Yet, I do not believe that this coal region equals that of Lushan and Juchau in prospective importance, because the position of the coal is irregular, and such as to suggest at once a plausible cause for the crumbled up condition in which the anthracite arrives at the pit's mouth.

These are all the coal regions at Honanbo south of the Hwang-ho that have come to my notice.

7.—The Loess of Northern China. It may not be out of place, before proceeding north of the Hwang-ho, to give a few explanatory notes, in regard to a formation which plays an immensely important part in the physical features and the economy of northern China, and which I shall have hereafter to mention on almost every page. Everyone who has walked in the vicinity of Chingkiang, on the Yangtse, will recollect the yellow hills which surround that city, and in which the Chingkiang branch of the grand canal is deeply cut. They consist of loess, which is there about 200 feet thick. The same formation composes a large portion of what is generally called the great plain, and it forms probably a broad belt, intervening between it and the surrounding hills. It appears not to exist in southern China, in Szechuen, and is but little developed on the Yangtse above Nanking, and on the Han, but spreads over all the northern provinces, covering everything where it has not been carried away by water. In Shansi, I found it spread equally over table lands 6,000 feet high, and valleys several thousand feet less in altitude. Along my route through Honan, it composes the table land between Juchau and Honanfu, and envelopes on all sides the lower portion of the ranges of the Song-shan. The bottomland of the Loho is bounded on both sides by vertical cliffs of loess, and the same formation reaches on the southern side of the valley, to the height of more than 1,200 feet. The southern back of the Yellow river consists entirely of loess. I did not undertake the journey from Honanfu to the great bend of that river, because I have sufficient reason to expect, positively, that I would find nearly the whole of that region consisting of rolling hills of loess.

The peculiar feature of this formation is, to spread alike over places which differ much in altitude and, therefore, to fill the gaps between hills, to smoothe away the uneven surfaces of mountainous countries, and to create the conditions for agriculture and prosperity, where they would not exist without it. From descriptions given by Chinese, who apply the specific name of "hwang-tu" for the loess, it appears, that the same formation exists on a still grander scale in Shensi, making up the slopes of the broad valley of the Wei river, and the entire country of the Ordos; and it spreads, probably, as a cover of great thickness, far into Kansu and Central Asia. It is the loess which gives to the Hwangho its yellow colour. Large quantities of it are washed down from the hills by every rain, and are carried by the rivers into the plains, and ultimately into the sea. The sediments which constitute the great plain, and render the gulf of Pecheli and Yellow sea so shallow, are chiefly derived from the destruction of the cover of loess.

The loess is among the various substances which would commonly be called "loam," because it is earthy and has a brownish yellow colour. It can be rubbed between the fingers to an impalpable powder, which disappears in the pores of the skin, some grains of very fine sand only remaining. By mechanical destruction, such as is caused by cart wheels on a road, it is converted into true loam. When in its original state, it has a certain solidity and is very porous, and perforated throughout its mass by thin tubes, which ramify like the roots of grass and have evidently their origin in the former existence of roots. They are incrustated with a film of carbonate of lime. Water, which forms pools on loam, enters therefore into loess, as into a sponge, and percolates it, without in the least converting it into a pulp or mud. The loess is everywhere full of organic remains, but I have never seen any other than landshells, bones of land animals, and the numberless impressions of roots of plants. It is not stratified, but has a strong tendency to cleave along vertical planes. Therefore, wherever a river cuts into it, the loess abuts against it, or against its alluvial bottom land, in vertical cliffs, which are in places 500 feet high; above them the slopes recede gradually, in a series of terraces with perpendicular front faces. Where the river washes the foot of such a wall, the progress of destruction is rapid; the cliff is undermined, the loess breaks off in vertical sheets, which tumble into the stream, to be carried down by the water. Such is the case along the southern bank of the Yellow river near Kungshien and Sz'shui-hien, and probably in many other portions of its course. The beds of the affluents which join the river in these places, are no less deeply cut into the loess, and ramify into its more elevated portions like the roots of a tree, every small branch a steep and narrow gulch It would lead us too far astray from the objects of this letter, to describe more in detail the exceedingly curious features which the scenery of a region composed of loess presents. Among the most noteworthy is this, that it gives habitation to many millions of human beings. You walk on the richly cultivated bottom-land of a river, and yet do not see a single human dwelling. But as soon as you approach the precipitous wall of loess, on either side, you find it thronged with people like a bee-hive. They live in excavations made in the loess.

As regards the mode of origin of this formation the loess of China like that of Europe (where it exists on a comparatively small scale), has been supposed to be a freshwater deposit. This supposition is erroneous as regards the loess of northern China, because it extends equally over hills and valleys, and does not contain freshwater shells. Others have therefore considered it as a marine deposit. This view is more erroneous even than the former, because it would presuppose the whole of northern China to have been submerged at least 6,000 feet beneath the level of the sea, in a recent epoch, while there is abundant evidence to prove that such has not been the case. Nor can the theory current in Germany, that the loess of that country was produced by glacial action, be at all applied to the loess of northern China, from various obvious reasons, too lengthy to explain here. Unbiassed observation leads irresistibly to the conclusion, that the loess of China has been formed on dry land. The whole of that vast country which was covered by a continuous sheet of loess, before this had undergone destruction was one continuous prairy, probably of greater elevation above the sea than the same region is now. The loess is the residue of all inorganic matter of numberless generations of plants, that drew new supplies incessantly from those substances which ascending moisture and springs carried in solution to the surface. This slow accumulation of decayed matter was assisted by the sand and dust deposited through infinite age, by winds. The land shells are distributed through the whole thickness of the loess, and their state of preservation is so perfect that they must have lived on the spot where we now find them. They certainly admit of no other explanation, than that here hinted at, of the formation of the soil in which they are imbedded. The bones of land animals, and chiefly the roots of plants, which are all preserved in their natural and original position, give corroborative evidence. This is not the place to carry these geological deductions further than I have done. I hope that what I have said, in regard to the loess, will contribute to direct the attention of travellers in northern China to this interesting formation, from the study of which we may expect valuable data for the knowledge of the condition of things in China, in prehistoric and early historic times.

The practical importance of the loess is based on some of its prominent properties. In the first place, it is a productive soil. If northern China had a more favourable climate, it would rank among the most productive countries in the world, on account of the general distribution of the loess. It is very probable that it did rank high in this respect, in early historic times, when the mountains were wooded and kept the climate moist. The entire surface of the loess is at present under cultivation. But owing to its property of being easily percolated by water, it needs more frequent and prolonged rains than most other kinds of soil, and if rain fails in time of sowing, then the tilled ground will be carried away by the winds, the seeds exposed to the sun, and not germinate at all. I travelled for days through regions where such had been the case this year, and the otherwise fertile country had an extremely arid aspect. Another important property is the tendency to vertical cleaving. In creates the conditions for cheap dwellings, of which a large proportion of the population avail themselves. To it, too, is due the rapid progress of denudation. The rivers which carry away the loess separate it into its constituent parts, viz., the sand, the loam, and the carbonate of lime. The latter is probably carried in solution into the sea, while the very fine sand and the loam are separately redeposited, creating, here an arid, and there, a fertility which exceeds that of the loess itself. The sandy regions prevail where the rivers emerge from the mountains, while the rich alluvial loam is carried to the lower country. It would be of interest to have a geological map of the great plain, with the formations of loess, sand, and alluvial loam marked separately.

8.—Region of Hwaikingfu. The northern bank of the Yellow River is flat, and in this region not protected by embankments, because the land rises slowly towards the north. After crossing a belt of fine sand, resulting from the deposition of the sandy component of the loess, and marking the extent of ordinary innundation, another kind of soil is reached which is a sandy loam of moderate fertility. Then follows the region of Hwaikingfu and Chingwha, which is one of the most beautiful spots in the plains of China. It is a perfect garden, rendered park like by numerous plantations of trees and shrubs, among which thick bosquets of bamboo contrast with gloomy groves of cypress. The picturesque outlines of the neighbouring Taihangshan range form an admirable background. The soil is very fertile, being in fact a fine extract of loess, and well manured. The luxurious growth of the cereals recalls to mind the richest agricultural countries in Europe. Numerous streams of clear water descend from the Tai Hang Shan, and the inhabitants make the amplest use of them for irrigation. The density of the population surpasses belief; I do not recollect to have seen a more thickly settled region in China. In consequence, the extraordinary produce of the fields is but little more than sufficient to nourish its own growers, and the quantity of grain exported is small in proportion to what is raised.

The city of Hwai King Fu is large, but not the seat of much trade. It is far surpassed, in this respect, by the mart of Ching Wha Chin, 35 li northeast, which is the great depot for the coal from the neighbouring mines for iron and coal from Tse Chau Fu in Shansi, for the varied produce of the plain, and for all goods imported from Tientsin via Tankou. The town is exceedingly populous, and, to all appearance, a very large amount of small business is transacted there. The main street is over a mile in length, and was thronged with four wheeled and two wheeled carts, wheelbarrows, coolies and pack animals, when I passed through it.

Wheat and barley are the staples for the agricultural produce of this plain. Both are sown in November and harvested in July. The second crop consists chiefly of millet. Neither cotton nor poppy are planted, and tobacco is raised only in small quantity. Besides grain and flour, the exports from Ching Wha consist of anthracite, iron castings, wrought iron, pig iron, pottery, bamboo ware, and fruit. Two other articles of export are peculiar to Hwai King Fu. One consists in steel ware, such as razors, scissors, knives, &c., for the manufacture of which Hwai King Fu is celebrated; the steel is imported from Wu Hu and Hankow. The other is a costly medical root, by the name of Ti-hwang, which does not thrive in any other place in China, and is therefore exported in all directions of the compass. This Ti-hwang consists in dried bulbs of the size of potatoes, and quite different from tai-hwang or rhubarb. It is sold at 350 *cash* per cattie, and the total quantity which is yearly exported is said to represent a value of from Tls. 800,000 at one million.

The trade of Chingwha takes various directions. There is a lively intercourse with a small shipping place on the Yellow River, at the distance of 70 li, whither anthracite, iron, and pottery are carried, to be shipped; 1st down the river, to Tienliangching and Lungmenkou, whence they are distributed by land east and south, as we are informed by Mr. Elias; 2nd, across the river to Sz'shuihien, and then by land to Mihien, Juchau, and Lushanhien; and 3rd, up the river to Mangtsinhien, Honanfu and the western country. Tobacco from Hupé, hemp and cotton go in return from the south, to Chingwha. The most important trade roads are eastward to Sinwuhien and Taukowchin, and northward and northwestward to Shansi. In regard to the latter, I will say a few words when treating on that province. Taukou takes a great portion of the mineral and metallurgical produce of Shansi, besides grain from Hwaikingfu, and sends, in return, the imports which it receives from Tientsin. The ratio in which foreign goods are represented among these is surprisingly small.

(To be Continued.)

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2nd „ (2 Beds in ea. Room) „ „ $2.00
3rd „ (Public Wards), „ „ $1.00
These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.
All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.
(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.
1st Class..........................$60.
2nd „ ....$40.
3rd „ ....$20.)
By order,
H. P. AUSTIN,
Treasurer.
1314 Hongkong, 25th October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the *Daily Press, Chinese Issue of Daily Press, Overland Trade Report, Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Manila will please make application to them.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
1f 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

HOME AND EDUCATION.

AN ENGLISH LADY, residing in Geneva, is desirous of RECEIVING a FEW ADDITIONAL PUPILS. They will have every home comfort and attention, together with a thorough ENGLISH and FRENCH EDUCATION. Terms, £60 per annum. Reference given and required.
Address, Mrs. BARNETT, 19, Rue de Mont Blanc Geneva, Switzerland. 1 t a-w 3m 1188

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 538 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS, AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP, And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz.: Length, 300 feet. Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE, "DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES, A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand. The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO BE LET,
With immediate possession,

TWO ROOMS, situated in the southern portion of the Club Chambers. Water and Gas laid on.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1512 Hongkong, 16th August, 1870.

TO LET,
From 1st September next.

HOUSE, No. 27, *Bridges Street.* Water laid on. Rent moderate. Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
3w 1501 Hongkong, 15th August, 1870.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st Sept.)

NO 5, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin St.* Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1424 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

TO LET,

FROM 1st September; two or three spacious ROOMS, suitable for OFFICES—1st floor of building lately occupied by Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co. Apply to
T. S. HOOK, SON & Co.
tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 2, *Chancery Lane*, containing 6 Rooms and Outhouses. Water laid on. Apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 1372 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1870.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

THE commodious three storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYER & Co. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession).

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 802 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

TO LET,
(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gillson.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 488 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

TO LET,

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 picula capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to
A. McLEOD,
At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

TO LET,

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stables Gas and Water laid on.
Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.
tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.

THOSE desirable ROOMS, known as Nos. 6 and 10, CLUB CHAMBERS.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1174 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

TO BE LET.
With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, BOGER & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

Intimations.

READER!

THIS PAGE IS FOR YOU,

WHO suffer with the pangs of Rheumatism or Gout, both springing from the same root, and both curable by the same medicine; that great detergent, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Covered with the eruptions and sores caused by scrofulous blood, there is a remedy that never fails, that purges out the foul matter from the whole body—it is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Who have so long been suffering with the burning, stinging pains of Cancer, destroying your peace and comfort in life, and filling you with gloomy forebodings of the future—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Afflicted sufferer with Tumor, enlarging day by day before your eyes, and every day seeming to bring the end nearer and nearer, do not delay—use at once and freely BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Whose head is covered with the loathsome scald or tetter, ashamed to let yourself be seen even by your friends, well knowing how disgusting is the sight—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

On whose person the foul and vitiated humors have produced those fearful-looking ulcerous sores, that are slowly but surely draining away your life—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU,

Whose knees are enlarged and deformed with White Swellings, there is still hope; do not delay, else will the amputating knife soon be required—Save your limbs, use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

In all of the above diseases, use BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS in conjunction with the SARSAPARILLA: the cure will thus be greatly hastened.

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

Why are you sick? There must be a cause. Nature never intended that we should pass, as many do, nearly one-half of our lives in bodily pain. Thus it becomes evident that you have, in some way, broken Nature's laws. Your Sick-headache, your Nervous-headache, your Bilious-headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, and up under the Shoulder-blades—your Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, and Heart-burn—your Costiveness, Piles, Sickness at the Stomach—the Pimples, Roughness, and Blotches on your face, neck, and arms—all these, and many other troubles and feelings of illness, are simply evidences of the fact that you have broken the laws on which Nature bases the bodily ease, comfort, health and strength of the human family; and the chances are as a hundred to one, that unless your system gets prompt aid, your trouble will go on increasing and gradually getting worse, until it is beyond human help. The point of great importance, then, is to obtain the proper remedy—something that will cure safely, and not by violent action or corroding influence jeopardize the health it is intended to restore. There is such a medicine—perfectly safe for the weakest and most delicate, yet powerful enough for the strongest—searching out every atom of diseased or depraved matter, and expelling or neutralizing it—giving wonderful tone and strength to the stomach, vigor to the liver, and regularity to the bowels;—need we say that this medicine is

BRISTOL'S

VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS!

strongly anti-bilious, powerfully tonic, and the best of all nervines. They are the result of long years of careful and laborious study, and in saying they are the best of all purgatives, we only repeat what is generally conceded.

A USEFUL PERFUME.

The expensive liquid odors which are sold in small vials as perfumes for the handkerchief, are of no particular use or benefit to those who use them. It is not claimed that they exercise any beneficial influence upon the health, nor that they can in any way mitigate or relieve the nervous troubles with which so many ladies are afflicted; in fact their use is of no benefit whatever.

How different it is with that health-giving and delightful floral perfume

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER!

It is one of the surest and speediest of cures for every form of nervousness. It relieves headache when other applications completely fail. It reinvigorates the fatigued and overtaxed body. It imparts force and buoyancy to the mental powers. It clears the complexion of all pimples, impurities, and roughness, and to the faint and exhausted invalid it lends strength, and gives ease and comfort, and yet withal it is

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF PERFUMES.

The sense of smell never tires of it. Its freshness and exquisite fragrance when once enjoyed become ever after a positive necessity.

It is this wonderful combination of the useful with the agreeable, that has made MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER so widely celebrated and so highly prized. In many warm climates, four to six bottles of it are mixed with the water of each bath, which so invigorates, recuperates, and strengthens the system, that the enervating effects of climate are thrown off.

It is not alone in the richness or delicacy of its fragrance that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER equals, and even surpasses, the most expensive of the French and English perfumery, but also in its lasting power. The handkerchief sprinkled with it, is perfumed for weeks, or until it is washed; and, unlike the English and French extracts, time does not deteriorate its fragrance, but rather serves to refine or spiritualize its exquisite aroma.

As a COSMETIC it is unequalled, imparting softness, clearness, smoothness, and whiteness to the face, neck, arms, and hands; but as there are counterfeits, it is necessary always to ask for the FLORIDA WATER prepared by LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
1513 17th August, 1870.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL
of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £289,195. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—
Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571	11	3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500	0	0
£30,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols	28,085	1	8
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000	0	0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090	17	7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476	11	11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,560	12	6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341	14	8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000	0	0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160	0	0
United States Government Stocks	101,330	7	10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106	11	6
Short Loans on first class English, Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195	0	0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938	8	5
	£1,672,356	16	11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st Dec. 1863, these stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1864	£621,434	15	5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146	7	3
" " " 1866	124,165	7	5
" " " 1867	123,583	5	10
" " " 1868	144,945	12	2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275	8	1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents.
2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ½ do do
Above 3 months and not exceeding six months ¾ do do
Above six months the full annual rate.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents — ½ per cent.
Otherdwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents — ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents — 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY, AND BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents — ½ per cent per annum
Otherdwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents — ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents — 1 "
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—No. 7, *Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1959 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents — ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents — ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents — 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate of 1
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000,00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits,* divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies guinst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.
EDW. NORTON,
Agent.
tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ¾ do. do.
EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 718 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme, libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of............5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of............17,000,000 frcs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER, or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAIL-ROAD from SAN FRANCISCO, to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8% net.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1461 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
EDW. NORTON.
6m 845 Nagasaki, Japan, April, 1870.

NOTICE.

LES Bureaux du Consulat de France sont actuellement transférés au No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
Pour Le Consul de France, Le Chancelier,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
tf 510 Hongkong, 14 March, 1870.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound.................... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Ashton, will have quick dispatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1521 Hongkong, 17th August, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamer
"MARS,"
due here on the 19th instant, will have immediate dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1507 Hongkong, 16th August, 1870.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer
"GLENARTNEY,"
Capt. Bolton, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
6d 1500 East Point, 15th August, 1870.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"AZOF,"
will leave for the above places with quick dispatch.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1870. tf 1489

FOR LONDON, *Calling at* SINGAPORE *and* PENANG.

THE O. S. S. Co.'s steamship
"HIPPARCHUS,"
will arrive here on or about 18th instant, and have immediate dispatch via the Suez Canal.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
4, Praya.
tf 1479 Hongkong, 10th August, 1870.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL, *calling at* SINGAPORE *and* PENANG.

THE Steamer
"LEITH,"
expected here on or about the 16th instant, will have quick dispatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1471 Hongkong, 8th August, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Double Decked Ship
"NESUTAN,"
S. 3. A 1, for 9 years at Veritas, Echibye, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and have dispatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
6w 1460 Hongkong, 6th August, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"MARIA ROZARIO,"
Aurtenecho, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1455 Hongkong, 5th August, 1870.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 North German Barque
"HUGO & OTTO,"
Capt. Richert, will have immediate dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1443 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship
"MARY BANGS,"
Arthur, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1436 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
(To follow the "Sea Shell.")

THE well-known A 1 Clipper Ship
"ONWARD,"
Capt. Wm. Whyte, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1331 Hongkong, 15th June, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Barque
"HUDSON,"
J. M. Vaughan, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate dispatch for the above port.
For balance of Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1240 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
To any part of the World.

MESSRS. SOAMES, of Blackwall, well-known Barque
"CHATHAM."
Apply to the Captain on Board.
6d 1493 Hongkong, 12th August, 1870.

THE undersigned, of KWONG HING, No. 57, at Scott Lane, Praya, was hitherto a partner in the business carried on by KWONG KEE Coal Shop; but lately by mutual agreement he has transfered his shares to some other party, and consequently his interest and responsibility in the said shop has ceased.

KWONG HING, Shop of the undersigned, has always on hand all sorts of best Coal for sale, at a very moderate price.
AH YON,
KWONG HING SHOP.
3m 1129 Hongkong, 16th June, 1870.

REMOVAL.

ON the 1st of May next, Dr. V. D. COLLINS, Dental Surgeon, will REMOVE his Office to the House on *Arbuthnot Road*, formerly occupied by G. F. HEARD, Esq.
tf 790 Hongkong, 28th April, 1870.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag]

GEORGE GLASS,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

D. ILLINGWORTH,

ENGINEER, BOILERMAKER, HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, GAS FITTER, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDER, BRASS FINISHER & ZINC WORKER, WEST POINT FOUNDRY, ESTABLISHED 1867.

N.B.—All work executed with the quickest dispatch and superintended by experienced European Foremen.
tf 1015 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AT HONGKONG

FOR Bouteleau & Co.'s Champagne Vineyard Proprietors Co.'s BRANDY.
Well-known in the East as the 3-dagger Brand. Stock always on hand.
tf 1072 Hongkong, 9th June, 1870.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION AGENTS,
tf 1073 HONGKONG. [June 9

廣 興 號 [illegible]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.
KWONG-KEE.
12m 1201 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Manila.—Per str. *Manila*, at 2.30 P.M., to-day, the 18th instant.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Glenartney*, on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Hindostan*, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*DECCAN*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 17th instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 8 P.M., on the 17th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 18th instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 18th instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 18th inst. will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 18th instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 11th August, 1870.

STEAM FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*DECCAN*," Capt. RENOLDSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 18th August, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the 17th, Specie and Parcels until 2 P.M. on the 17th.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

⁂ A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 12th August, 1870.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES; ALSO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 25th August, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*CAMBODGE*," Commandant RIGODIT, (H.I.M.N.), with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 24th instant. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 18th August, 1870.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK, *via* PANAMA *or* OVERLAND ROUTE.

A STEAMER will be dispatched hence for San Francisco via Yokohama, Sept. 12th.

The steamer leaving Shanghai same date will make close connection at Yokohama.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, and by OVERLAND ROUTE to principal points in the United States and Canadas, and, connecting with the various steam lines from New York to Liverpool, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, and Havre.

Through Tickets issued, also, to New York and Europe via Panama Route, and to Europe, per steamers of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, The West India and Pacific Steamship Company, Limited, and The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, from Aspinwall direct. Connections made at Panama with Steam lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, by which passengers are ticketed through.

Through Bills of Lading given for Freight via CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD and its connections to the principal points in the United States and Canadas, and for Freight *Overland* for ENGLAND and the CONTINENT.

Through Bills of Lading given, also, for New York and Europe via Panama route, and to Europe via Aspinwall Lines, to Ports of Mexico, and ports on the West Coast of Central America, and South America to as far as Valparaiso.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.

All Freight payable in advance in Mexican dollars, or on delivery in American gold with 8 per cent. additional, at Shipper's option.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20%, upon the amount of the regular fare.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*
Hongkong, 13th August, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE Undersigned has opened his new rooms, No. 29, *Queen's Road*, next door to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
J. THOMSON.
tf 915 Hongkong, 16th May, 1870.

BUTCHER'S LIVERY STABLES AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

HORSES received on Livery.
Carriages and Horses sold and bought on Commission.
Farriery, by an experienced European.
Harness and Saddlery repaired and renovated, a stock of London-made being always on hand.
Horses broken to Saddle or Harness.
Horses always on hand for Sale.
J. B. B. having received a very large supply of the best English-made CARRIAGE MATERIALS, PAINTS, VARNISH, &c., is prepared to build or repair Carriages with promptness, at very moderate Terms.
Veterinary work carefully attended to.
(J.B. will be happy to call at the residence of any person requiring his services, on receiving instructions to that effect.)
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.
tf 875 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1869.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by W. H. Bell, for D. Warre Smith, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.